FOLUME 28.

GIFT CONCERT.

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POSITIVELY

MONDAY.

Nov. 30, 1874.

HOS E BRAMLETTE, Manager.

for full information apply to J. WATTS & CO., Room 47, Metrophitan Block, corner Randolph and assile-sts., Chicago.

3,000

Sets of Mink, Seal, Lynx,

Boyal Ermine, Chinchil-

a and other Fine Furs.

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Rich Bridal Gifts-Testimonial Pieces-Fam-

ly Silver--Porks and Spoons---Services for Tea, binner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling Purity only.

These desirous of obtaining a ticles of Solid Silver, being the Gorham Sterling Stamp (Lion, Anchor, and theists 6t, whe it as positive guarantee of purity, are deschrough the leading Jewelers of this city upon tens at strongle as if obtained from the Gorham Compayates.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

RAILROAD.

Commencing Nov. 23, Passenger Trains and depart from and arrive at the Companys Depot, foot of South Water-st., as fol-

Leave, 7:45 a. m. 6:00 p. m. Arrive, 7:35 a. m. 8:55 p. m.

ADDOL W. C. QUINCY,
General Manager.

FINANCIAL.

SYDNEY MYERS,

ALTIMORE & OHIO

ome Set, SEAL, LYNX, MARTEN, e

ry prices.

EDDY,

above, we shall offer

n-Made Clothing

YORTH OF JEWELRY, rning. Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock.

Mortgage Sale

and 79 Dearborn-st., ing, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock T RESTAURANT, D 79 DEARBORN-ST. Diving Tables, Chaira, Mirrors, Table Crockery, Silver-Plated Ware, Kitch-lange, Silver-Plated Coffee and Tea

N. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. al Closing Sale F BEAUTIFUL

H BRONZES,

Figures, Vases, &c. LVINIA & CO., to close partnership Afternoon, Nov. 25, at 2 o'block, HE SPACIOUS STORE, 180 STATE-ST.

Marble Figures, Alabaster Statuars, ns. French 21-Day Clocks, &c., &c., eigns, imported only by this firm of P. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. A. BUTTERS & CO., DOM, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING, SIMERES, BEAVERS, LINENS, ARDIGANS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS, VLS, SONTAGS, HOODS, SCARFS, IES, AND MISSES HOSIERY, DIES, AND BOYS GLOVES, BOOKS, SHOES, AND HATS, MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK. RHOLD FURNMURE,
PETS, STOVES, ETC.,
C. AND DECORATED WARE,
AM, YELLOW STONE WARE,
ASSWARE, RTC.
DWARE, TIN WARE,
LYCE PLATED WARE, RTC.
'MORNING AT 95 O'CLOCK.

TH & HARRISON. esday, Nov. 24, ST., opp. McVicker's Theatre, BROKER'S SALE OF

EMED PLEDGES. for account A. GOLDSMID med Pledges to date, consist-moud Pins and Rings, Gold atches, Gold Watch Chains, at Plated Ware, Hevolvers, Purs, Velvet Cloaks, &c., &c., rithout reserve, ITH & HARISON, Auctioners, nest, eposite McVickor's Unestre.

HODGES & CO. SHINGTON-AV. WE WILL SELL

EL MORTGAGE SALE.

sed Lot, No. 355 Third-av.,

WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

ie Furnace. At 12 o'clock, an invoice ch as Knives, Forks, Table, Dessort, Sulter Dishes, etc. Buyers will take are to be sold without reserve.

McNAMARA & CO.,

S&SHOES.

ING. Nov. 24, at 9% o'clock, wa will and destrable stock of 500 Cases out reserve.

Micha MARA & CO., Auct rs.

NO TRADE SALE OF

AT 10 A. M., SPECIAL SALE OF DOK, AND OFFICE STOVES.

MINCIAL AGENT, 75 Clark-st., Chicago.
Personal attention given to mak-at and managing investments for historidents. TIRE CONTENTS rr. 22, at 16 a.m., consisting of fiss Marche-Tay Tables. Also Chamber, Kiesene Furniture, Crockery, Cullery, a.; one first-class Parlor Cook. Sale Freserve. Take Randolphest. care to HODGES & CO., Auctioners. ONEY TO LOAN Chicago property, improved preferred.

MEAD & COR,
MEAD & COR,
156 LaSalle-st. IL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

\$1,500 TO LOAN

Money in hand.

TURNER & MARSH,
life Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DULL Basis mbessiber who signs con'ract for \$25 payable to buildividuals. WE ARE KNOWN, and require a strange. Look out for him who sake the strange. Look out for him who sake the sake the

REMOVAL. EO. H. CUSHING, Dentist, HAS REMOVED TO 174 STATEST.,

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1874.

Efforts of the Seaboard Cities to

Probability that Baltimore Will Draw Largely from New York.

TRANSPORTATION.

of Railway Compe-

tition.

Control the Trade of

Chicago.

Documents Submitted by the Senate Transportation Committee on the Sleeping Car Question.

George M. Pullman's Plea that the Railroads Cannot Do the Work.

Statistics Relative to the Illinois & Michigan Canal Furnished by Commissioner Utley.

Difficulties of the Wisconsin Roads in Complying with the Potter Law.

The entire product of How the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Came to Grief.

> The Pacific Railroads and the Steamship Company Settle Their Difficulties.

The Receiver of the Muncie Railroad Continued.

BAILWAY COMPETITION. HE BALTIMORE & OHIO BAILROAD-THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: SIR: The subject of railway competition is one of great practical moment to the people of this country. It is also one which has elicited no little theoretical discussion among notable statesmen and writers of this and of other that there is no such thing as permanent railway competition; that, in the end, these great corporations always combine in behalf of their own mutual interests. To this conclusion the Special Committee of the Senate on Iuland Transportation, in the voluminous report of last winter, gave full assent. Numerous facts were set forth to show the correctness of this reason. As is well known to your intelligent readers, the Massachusetts Railway Commissioners, composed of men of wide information upon this subject, some time ago made the same une of argument, and with greater force and ability than the Senate Committee was able to bring to bear, or indeed than has been anywhere

else done.

An opinion sustained by able and eminent men, I would combat with respect and deference.

Nevertheless, I am bound to say that I think the opinion is based upon an erroneous conception of what competition is. To compete is not the same thing as to cut a throat. Competition among men engaged in the same line of business is a struggle for its greater share at fair etition is the very reverse of the true idea, and petition is the very revealed to the struggle for a monopoly of business. It is an attempt to destroy all competition.

Railways, in Europe as well as in America, have, Railways, in Europe as well se in America, have, in many instances, attempted to destroy all competition in different lines of freights, or at various points naturally competing with one another. These attempts have almost invariably failed, and in the long run they will inevitably fail, every one. It is true, however, that, seeing that cutting throats is not a profitable occupation, railways have stopped the business, generally doing so through a compromise or "combination" with competing lines. By these combinations the old "cut-throat" rates have been invariably raised, of course. And hence it is concluded that railways do not permanently compete, but inevitably "combine."

The conclusion is as unwarranted as would be the conclusion that the dry-goods merchants of

pete, but inevitably "combine."

The conclusion is as unwarranted as would be the conclusion that the dry-goods merchants of Chicago do not compete with the dry-goods merchants of other cities and among themselves, because they do not spend their whole lives and fortunes in the insane attempt to destroy the business of their rivals and completely control the trade. The merchants involuntarily and necessarily combine for fair profits; precisely as much so in practical effect as if the contract were written down in plain words and nominated in the bond of an express compact. The difference, and the only difference, between the virtual combinations between all classes of traders in the same lines of business and railway, is this: That, in the present state of things, there cannot, in the nature of the case, be as much competition in the business of railway-transportation as in other branches of trade. This is all there is to it. This is enough, however, to cause railway combinations to be, in some instances, oppressive. But, if there had not been competition to bring about combination, the monopoly would have been worse than is the combination.

Unless I have greatly erred in these reason—

Unless I have greatly erred in these reason-

New York were of any practical account to the people of the interior. As these lines were few, they could easily combine on high rates when cold weather out off competition by the lakes. All that was necessary was for three or four "Railway Kinge" to meet together at Saratoga, drink a few baskets of champagne, and "fix things" by placing rates at the highest endurable figure. This they were enabled to do by reason of the position of commercial monopoly occupied by New York.

What the country wants to do, therefore, in order to defeat these onerous railway-combinations, is to smash this metropolitan monopoly. And this, I beg leave to say, is already being handsomely done, with every prospect of eventual complete success.

PHILADELPHIA. Examination of the Results

ual complete success.

PHILADZLIPHIA.

The City of Brotherly Love has long been only a sleeping borough on the road to New York. The magic of progress has recently waked up that great big town out in the country. It is now improving very rapidly; is fast becoming a genuinely-metropolitan city. What is of most importance to the people of the interior is, there is now a well-established line of steamships regularly plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool. They carry many passengers and large quantities of grain and produce. In consequence whereof, New York has begun to shriek, and the interior has cause to rejoice.

interior has cause to rejoice.

THE BALTIMORE A OHIO BAILEOAD.

But the great event in recent commercial history, in which the people of the interior are most interested, is the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Chicago. THE TRIBUNE has so fully and truthfully treated of the importance of this enterprise to Chicago and the Northwest, that I need only refer to it. I may take space to say, however, that the facts connected therewith are a powerful illustration of the truth of my position as to railway-competition, and of the erroneousness of the opposing opinios. I may add, that, when

the truth of my position as to rail-way-competition, and of the erroneousness of the opposing opinion. I may add, that, when one comes to examine all the facts bearing upon this point, and to examine the subject in all its length and breadth, and height and depth, he he will find the same truth everywhere manifosted. He will find, for instance, that, in New England, where railways cost twice or three times as much as they do in the Northwest, passenger-rates and freight-tariffs are, nevertheless, considerably lower, absolutely; whereas, but for the greater competition, they would and should be higher. He will find there is not a single locality anywhere in the world, which now has a choice of railways which formerly it had not, but has been greatly becefited thereby, unless the Legislature has stepped in and destroyed all the just advantages of a law of trade,—the universal law of the value of competition. I assert that the railway statistics of the world, fully, justly, and properly studied, will show such results beyond dispute by any mind entitled to respect.

The completion of the Baitmore & Ohio Road to the commercial centre of the interner will bring the truth practically home to all the people, and that in a most gratifying manner. All the farmers of the country are at this moment reaping the benefits of railway competition.—competition beyond the ordinary powers of combination, and likely to be permanent. But, even if it should not so prove; even if President Garrett should succumb to the blandishments of the New York "Kings,"—and I firmly believe he will not,—still the truth will remain. Competition will open a through line to Norfolk, another to Boston, another to Portland; and those which obey most faithfully the irrepressible and universal laws of trade will be the most permanently successful.

The Crry of Ralfimore.

I believe that Baltimore is, at this time, the most permanently successful.

The crry of Ralfimore.

I believe that Baltimore is, at this time, the most permanently successful.

mose prosperous and progressive of Eastern cities. The ramifications of its trade now extend northwestwardly to Chicago and be ond, and over a large portion of the Southern States. It has become a thoroughly-live, go-shead city,—interior, in my judgment, in the spirit of enterprise, to Chicago only among all the cities of America. There too, as at Philadelphia, has been made a successful attempt to break the commercial monopoly of New York, in the establishment of a line of steamships between Baltimore and Liverpool. These vessels are in the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Baltroad Company. So it will not be long till the irrepressible shippers of Chicago will be sending their grain and produce direct to Liverpool by this route, on a single manifest. Already are elevators constructed at Baltimore for this, purpose equal to the best elevators of Chicago. At New York all grain is transferred to ocean vossels by the slow and expensive process of lighterage. The commercial relations between Baltimore and Chicago and all the Northwest are destined to become intimate and important. In the accomplishment of that fact, the sun of the metropolitan monopoly of New York will set forever. After that will spring up a fine rivalry between the cities of the Atlantic seaboard as to which shall, in the future, become the Liverpool to our American London, —Chicago.

the Liverpool to our American London,—Chicago. For one, I vote for Baltimore, and believe that it

THE SLEEPING-CAR QUESTION. NVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE,

From Our Correspondent.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1874.
The Senate Committee on Transportation, in their report just published, devote considerable space to the subject of sleeping-cars in relation to the expenses of railroad companies. The conclusions are that the sleeping-car companies are a questionable advantage to the railroads. and that the charges for the berths are ex-

Second Vice-President of the Eric Railroad Company, in the course of his testimony made

Second Vice-President of the Erie Railroad Company, in the course of his testimony made the following statement:

I think that all these paragies which attach themselves to railroads, including sleeping-car companies, are of questionable advantage to the railroad companies themselves. The result of the transportation of sleeping-cars has been that all this ornamentation and the running of these cars has been obtained at the expense of the railroads; first by the enormous weight which we are required to haul over our road at very high rates of speed, and as inciting similar outlays in day cars. In the next place, I believe in the railroad company furnishing such facilities as they may be able to do for all the travel, and charging, instead of such a large sum as is charged by those sleeping-cars and that of itself ought to show the large profit that the First Navenel Hotel would charge for board for an entire day, where you get the services to answer your bells and perform all the services aceded, and that of itself ought to show the large profit that they have. The charges are, in our judgment, excessive for furnishing those facilities, and we desire, if possible, to modify them.

Q—What have been the inducements hereforer for making those contracts as olargely? A.—Mainly the fact that the parties offering to make these centracts held, the patients, which were well migh exclusive. Competition has required that the Eric Company, for such patients of the patient, and one has offering to make these contracts held the patients, which were well migh exclusive the fact that the parties offering to make these contracts held the patients, which were well migh exclusives.

Competition has required to get those, these patients stood in the way of independent sleeping-cars and the patients, should have, as against the Central and Foreits and the patients, which were well migh exclusives the contracts held the patients, which were well migh exclusives.

Competition has required to get those, these patients stood in the way

panies, and the system under which its cars are operated, as may be of service to your Committee in its investigation of the general subject of transportation. In replying, it seems, requisite to allude briefly to the condition of things that existed prior to the organization of this Company, and which pointed to such an organization as its remedy, together with such details of the system as show the advantages to the public derived therefrom, as well as the existing relations to the railway companies.

About the year 1858, sleeping-cars were adopted by a few of the leading railways of the country. The cars then used were for the most part crude and unsatisfactory in their arrangement and appointments. They were constructed under a variety of patents, and employed various devices which had not been perfected by experience, and, in many instances, ordinary passedger-cars were utilized. They served, however, to educate the traveling public to the existing want, and demonstrated the necessity of something better.

These cars were represerver, confined to the roads of

ordinary passetty reverse a vere utilized. They served, however, to educate the traveling public to the existing want, and demonstrated the necessity of something better.

These cars were, moreover, confined to the roads of the railway companies owning them, and were unsuited to the necessities of the travel on long lines. They were chiefly used to accommodate local travel, and then only in case the road was of sufficient length to occupy an entire night in the transportation of its passengers.

It soon became apparent that a class of cars that would furnish accommodations adequate to the wants of both night and day travel, together with a system that should afford continuous and unbroken communication between far-distant points, over several distinct lines of railway, would supply a growing want of the invesling public, and probably largely increase the passenger-traffic.

It was not sasy, or, indeed, possible, for fifty or more independent railway companies to unite upon a uniform pattern of car, to perfect uniform arrangements, or to utilize the many different inventions and devices which, combined, make up the comfort and convenience of the Pullman car.

Even had any general plan been suggested by one or more companies for acting in concert, some companies would not, perhaps, have found it convenient, at any given time, to furnish their proportion of cars; nor would it have been easy to decide, without experience, what in such a case equity between the roads would demand.

It is obvious that the constant provision of abundant supplies of bedding and changes of linen, and the necessary laundry arrangements, as well as the selection of suitable devices for heating, ventilating, constructing, and running cars with special reference to their use as sleeping-apartments, is of the very essence of a successful sleeping-car system; yet this was foreign to the regular business of railway companies, and leas healed be abunded by an intelligent public, presented the energial organization of such a company especially o

time secure the railways a fair equivalent for their service, and provide a fair return upon the capital invested.

The following are the principal features of existing contracts with the railway companies whereby it is sought to accomplish this end.

The Pullman Company contracts to furnish its cars to railway companies for a period of fifteen years, and gives each company the option, if exercised within a reasonable time, to purchase a one-half interest in the cars assigned to its road at their cost, with no charge for the use of patents, and to share equally with the Pullman Company in the results of the cusiness. The Pullman Company agrees to provide such number and kind of cars as may be required by the railway companies to meet the demand of the traveling public; if furnishes the employes, who are subject to the rules and regulations provided by the railway companies for the government of their own employes. The railway companies control the movement of the cars, and use them the same as if they were their own, carrying their passengers in them, and receiving the whole of the railway-tares, thus saving the amount of capital which they would otherwise have to invest in building cars of their own. The Pullman Company derives revenue from the rental of berths as its compensation for furnishing the cars and attendance.

As the railway companies receive the service of the cars for the transportation of their passengers, free of cost, they agree to maintain them the same as they would have to maintain their own, with the exception of the carpets, upholstery, and bedding, which constitute that portion of the equipment pertaining to the sleeping accommodations, which require frequent renewals, and are maintained by the Pullman Company. More than sixty railway companies in the United States and Canada have already succome faits and constitutes and Canada have already succome faits out constitute that portion of these companies in the United States and Canada have already succome faits such contracts.

moves and Canada have aiready entered into such contracts.

Some of these companies have become participants in the entire business by subscribing to the stock of the Paliman Company, at its par value, and receiving the usual dividends; others by associations, in which they are joint owners with the Paliman Company in the cars assigned to their respective lines, providing haif the capit d and sharing equally in the results.

The prosecution of this enterprise in every step of its progress has demonstrated the paramount importance of constructing cars which shall, as far as practicable, meet every want of the traveling public, combining convenience of arrangement and elegance of finish, with such undoubted strength as will guarantee, so far as its attainable, safety to the passengers, and such durability as insures to the railway companies the minimum of ordinary repairs, and at the same time avoid overloading the trains with excessive weight.

These objects have been steadily pursued without faltering at the expense and labor involved, until, as it is believed, reasonable success has been attained in the present standard sicepting-car, the weight of which is

These objects have been steadily pursued without faitering at the expense and labor involved, until, as it is believed, reasonable success has been attained in the present standard sleeping-car, the weight of which is 2s tons.

This only exceeds the weight of the ordinary twelve-wheel, firet-cales passenger-cars used on leading Western roads by about 2½ tons, the excess being in consequence of bedding and partitions essential to the sleeping arrangements.

The ruliman cars are now used on over 30,000 miles of raitroad in this country alone, and the advantages of the system have so recommended it that it has already been introduced in Europe. These facts present the best evidence of the great importance of the conveniences which the Pullman cars and the system under which they are operated afford the public and the railway companies who have adopted them.

The Pullman Company claims to have rendered the traveling public substantial benefits in organizing and perfecting a system by which its cars are not only run through without change between far-distant points, and over a number of distinct lines of railway, in charge of responsible through agents, to whom ladies, children, and invalids can be, and constantly are, saley intrusted, but it has, by a number of ingonious devices, very greatly improved the comfort, safety, and healthfulness of railway passenger-cars, safety, and healthfulness of time by securing specific accommendations in advance for the entire journeys convenient and easy.

By its system the traveler is also enabled to avoid anxiety and loss of time by securing specific accommodations in advance for the entire journeys, thus saving, especially to ladies and traveling parties, constant annoyance and discomfort.

monopoly would nave been worse than is the combination.

Theses I have greatly erred in these reasonings, it will now appear clear, so far from there not being competition among railways, their law being that of combination, that commends of combination are themselves the result of competition and a defeat of monopoly.

It will be pertinently asked, by those whose erroneous view—as I most respectfully believe and the first and the state of the second 25 miles, and, for any cash and all distances beyond, the minimum rate only is to be charged in the course to me. Way response the whole and the state of the second 25 miles, and, for any cash and all distances beyond, the minimum rate only is to be charged. In case a shiphare of the case, there is, \( \tilde{\text{v}} \), and go one 50 miles farnt hat be other, the nature of the case, there is, \( \tilde{\text{v}} \) as the nature of the case, there is, \( \tilde{\text{v}} \) as a complete answer than this is at hand; and it is one in which the City of Chicago and all the pole of the interior, are vitally interested.

New York, Tus production of general competition, especially in railway-transportation, many things are sometimes accessary. The great trouble with the production of general competition, especially in railway-transportation, many things are sometimes accessary. The great trouble with the production of general competition, especially in railway-transportation, many things are sometimes accessary. The great trouble with the production of general competition, especially in railway-transportation, many things are sometimes accessary. The great trouble with the production of general competition, especially in railway-transportation, many things are sometimes accessary. The great trouble with the production of general competition, especially in railway-transportation, many things are sometimes accessary. The great trouble with the production of general competition, especially in railway-transportation, many things are sometimes accessary. The great trouble

left nothing for the 12 miles haul on the St. Paul Road. As the latter Company refused to deliver the lumber without compensation for their services, suit was brought to recover possession.

The case was carried to the State Supreme Court, and a decision was reached early this month. The Court held that, where freight is carried by two or more roads, the rate must be computed the same as though carried upon one road; and, without explicitly defining what would be a proper division, they say: "We are aware of no statute which assumes to give the whole freight to one company, and thus compel the other to render service without compensation. We are of the opinion that \$15 per carload is the highest rate of freight that can lawfully be demanded for the whole carriage, and that the sum should be divided between the two railway companies on some equitable proposition, to be determined by the courts in case the companies; invoke the aid of the courts in the premises."

This construction the railroad companies are quite willing to accept, but they are left in doubt as to what is the equitable principle of division referred to by the Court. The Attorney-General and the Board of Railroad Commissioners have been applied to both before and since the meeting of the Court, but the former declines to commit himself officially, and the latter disclaim the right to act as arbitrators. In the absence of any other authority, the companies are forced to devise their own method of obtaining equitable divisions. Meantime they are being threatened with a variety of suits for overcharges, arising from mistakes on the part of agents. In some cases papers have already been served. The Commissioners and Autorney-General are in receipt of numerous complaints, most of which have been satisfactorily explained.

One having a more serious aspect arose from a recent change of running time on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. It is there customary in winter to run all trains on slower time than in summer. The advent of these slow trains gave ri

REPORT OF JOSEPH UTLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, 21, 1874.
The following letter addressed to the Senate Transportation Committee by the Hon. Joseph Utley, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois Utley, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, is printed in the report of that Committee, which has just been published.

BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, DIXON, III, March 7, 1874. 
SIR: In reply to your interrogatories, under date of Feb. 21, 1874, I have the honor to reply:

The length of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, from the Chicago River to the Illinois River, at LaSalle, is ninety-six miles.

The canal is 60 feet wide at water-surface and 42 feet wide at bottom, with a uniform depth of 6 feet, with the exception of the summit, at the northern and, which is about 8 feet deep.

There are fifteen locks, with a total lockage of 145 feet, descending from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River at La Salle.

The size of the chamber of the locks is 103 feet long by 18 feet wide, admitting boats of 160 tons burden.

The total cost of the canal was \$5,557,681.50. The expense of maintenance, amount of toils, and number of days of navigation for each year, for the last twenty-five years, are stated in the annexed table:

From Our Own Correspondent.

Year.	Ordinary repairs.	Extraordinary re- pairs, renewals, and hyd, works.	Gross ezpenses	Tolle.	No. of days open
1848	\$35,452	\$ 6,744	\$ 43,197	\$ 87 890	224
1849		26,999	70,922	118 375	231
1850					259
1851					269
1852					255
1853					274
1854					263
1855					253
1856					241
1857	. 37,256				204
1858					244
1859					264
1860					264
1861					270
1862					247
1863					271
1864					265
1865					218
1866					203
1867					200
1868					210
1869					201
1870					184
1871	. 54,555	42,667			234
1872*	. 12,785	46,090	78,876	165,874	144

\*Totis were reduced from 25 to 35 per cent March, 1872.

\*Totis were reduced from 25 to 35 per cent March, 1872.

\*In this amount is \$25,400 paid collectors, lock-tenders, and Seperintendent, which would leave the amount properly chargeable to ordinary repairs \$13,125.

In answer to your second interrogatory, I would say that I know of no act of Congress giving the State authority to take control of the improvement of the limois River, but some time subsequent to 1871 Congress mads an appropriation of \$85,000 for the improvement of the said river, a small portion of which was expended in dredging, and the balance diverted by the United States Engineer Department to the improvement of the Mississippi River.

The Legislature of the State of Illinois, in 1869, made an appropriation of \$400,000 for the improvement of the Hilinois Raver; and authorized the Canal Commissioners to construct a lock and dam in the river below its Junction with the Illinois & Michigan Canal, so as to secure at least 7 feet of water in the channel at all seasons of the year.

In April, 1889, Congress passed a law appropriating \$2,000,000, to be supended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the repair, preservation, and completion of the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

On the 25th of June, 1860, the Honorable Secretary of

\$2,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the repair, preservation, and completion of the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

On the 25th of June, 1800, the Honorable Secretary of War allotted \$35,000 for the improvement of the Illinois River, the work to be done and expenditures to be made under the direction of But, Maj.—Gen. J. H. Wilson, United States Army.

On the 4th of August, 1809, the Canal Commissioners and D. C. Jenue, State Engineer, met Gen. Wilson at his office, where it was determined that the interests of commerce and the largest and most useful improvement of the river could be secured by expending the \$35,000 in dredging out the bars and deepening the channel of the river between Henry and Copperas Greek, a distance of 60 miles, where the next lock in the series should be built.

At the session of Congress in 1870, an appropriation of \$100,000 was made for the improvement of the Illinois River.

On the 31st of August, 1870, the Canal Commissioners, accompanied by Engineers D. C. Jenne and William Gooding, met Gen. Wilson at Peoris, and after examining the various plans for improving the Illinois River, and will be proposed in dredging the bars below the point where the former appropriation of \$86,000 will be exhausted, and as shall apply to the different points on the river where other locks and dasm shall be built.

The last congress of the United States having made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the improvement of the Illinois River, and believing that the interest of the Whole people would be promoted by sapending at least a portion of that sum in passing in the foundation of the proposed lock at Copperary Creek, the Governor of this State directed the Commissioners to make an application to Col. Macomb, United States Engineer in charge, for that sum in passing in the foundation of the recent appropriation by Congress of \$100,000 for the improvement of the Illinois River, and believing that the interest actual creek the public interests, takin

"J. N. MACOMB,

"Colonel Engineers U. S. A.

"To Joseph Utley, Esq., Chairman of Board of Canal
Commissioners, Illinois." "My DEAR SIR: Your note of the 80th April is

"MY DEAR SIR: Your note of the 89th April is before me, In reply to your inquiries as to provisions made by the State of Illinois for the further improvement of the Illinois River, pecunit me to say that the Legislature of the State has made an appropriation of the net revenue of the Illinois River, pecunit me to say that the Legislature of the State has made an appropriation of the net revenue of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the amount of \$430,900 for the purpose of impreving the Illinois River, and authorized the Canal Commissioners to commence the building of a look and dam at Copparas Creek as soon as there shall be accumulated the sum of \$100,000; that sum will not be available until about the 15th of September next. Cousequently the Canal Commissioners would most respectfully ask that a sum sufficient to put in the foundation for a look at Copperas Creek be expended for that purpose by the United States the coming summer, out of the \$100,000 appropriated by Congress, at its last sextica, for the improvement of the Illinois River. You are aware that the State has built a look and dam at Henry, 30 miles below the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois River, at a cost of \$400,000 and by an agreement made with Gen. Wilson, your predecessor, the sum of \$55,000 silotted by the Secretary of War for the improvement of the Illinois River was expended in dredging the bars between Henry and the proposed look at Copperas Creek, a distance of 60

miles, thereby giving 7 feet of water at all seasons of the year, when the lock and dam at Copperss Creek shall be completed. Thus you will see that perfect harmony has existed between the United States Engineer Department and the authorities of this State as to the improvement of the Illinois River. By complying with the request indicated above you will hasten the completion of this important work fully one year, and, in my judgment, it will best subserve the interest of commerce, and be the most economical expenditure that can be made of the appropriation by both the United States and the State Governments, "Joseph Utley, Canal Commissioner. "Col. J. N. Macomb, Engineer Department, U. S. A., Rockford, Ill."

"Ol. J. N. Macomb, Engineer Department, U. S. A., Bockford, Ill."

"Dixon, Ill., July 10, 1873.

"Governor: You will see by the inclosed advertisement that the United States Engineer Department has decided to use so much of the appropriation of \$100,000, made by the last Congress for the improvement of the Illinois River, as shall be necessary to build the foundation for the lock at Copperas Creek, thus saving the State one year in time and about \$80,000 in money in the construction of that important work. The well-known ability and large experience of Col. Macomb, United States Engineer in charge, is a sure guarantee that the work will be done in the most thorough and substantial manner. Your obediant servant, Joseph Upler, Canal Commissioner.

"His Excellency John L. Beveridge, Springfield, Ill." Thus you will see that perfect harmony has cristed between the United States Engineer Department and the authorities of the State of Illinois in adopting plans for the improvement of the Illinois River.

The first lock and dam, located at Henry, was completed on the 11th of January, 1872, at a cost of \$400,000, securing 7 feet of water in the channel a distance of 30 miles,—up to the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the Illinois River.

Two years' experience has satisfactorily demonstrated that the improvement will accomplish all that its most ardent supporters have predicted.

The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of \$430,000 from the net revenue of the canal and river improvement for the construction of another lock and dam at the mouth of Copperas Creek, 60 miles below the one at Henry.

In answer to your third interrogatory, I would say: The locks in the Illinois River below the canal are not being built under the direction of Government engineers, but are being built under the drection of Government engineers, but are being built under the drection of Government engineers, but are single public of a size recommended by United States Government Engineers, and of sufficient capaci

Corn,
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d class,
100 lbs. Chicago & Rock Island Rail-Cts. Cts. Cts. Cts Chicano, Burlington
Quincy Rangroad.
Princeton to Chicago.... Rewance to Chicago ...... Burlington to Chicago (on

dam now constructed on account of the numerous bars which obstruct navigation during the season of low water; there is not over 2 feet of water on the Lancaster flats, and at the mouth of Copporas Creek. To the Hon, William Windom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation.

To the Hon. William Windom, Chairman of the Sonate Committee on Transportation.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sirs: The appointment of a Receiver for the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company was not altogether unexpected by people along the line of the road, but few were aware that it was so near at hand. For a year past McLean and Tazewell Counties have anxiously watched the management of the road, and the sequel shows not without cause. This county (Tazewell) has \$100,000 invested in capital stock of the Company; Pekin City has \$50,000, and the townships along the line in this county add \$52,000, making an aggregate of \$206,000 by which the interest in the road in this county is to be measured. It has long been alleged that the Company did not own the rolling-stock which it used, although it returned it for taxation, but that the real owner

PERIN, III., Nov. 19, 1874.

CHINA FREIGHTS. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PACIFIC BATLBOADS AND

Intelligence was received here yesterday to the effect that the Giasgreement existing between the Pacific Bailroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company since the death of Horace F. Clark had finally been settled to the satisfactions of the pacific mail would be a stiff action of the pacific mail would be satisfactions. tion of both parties, who would hereafter act in harmony. All slong, the Union Pacific has contended that the Pacific Mail had violated the old contract annulled by Horace P. Ciark, the Central Pacific demanding the deliveries of teas at San Francisco, in response to a guarantee NUMBER 93.

against loss in westward-bound freight by water, the Pacific Mail, on the other hand, refusing to listen to any proposition.

It is stated that they have now agreed upon

the following basis of compromise.

First—The Union Pasific Railroad Company to guarantee to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company 1,750 tons of westward-bound through freight, per steamer, at \$22.50 per ton, for two

steamers per month.

Second—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company
to land all its tea at San Francisco, and deliver ny for transportation eastward, the Pacific Mail Company to allow the overland roads to charge 2 cents per pound on all tea so received for transportation.

2 conts per pound on all tea so received for transportation.

Third—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to guarantee to the Panama Railroad Company of 1 cent on all the tea brought from China, and one-fourth of the amount received for westward-bound freight.

Fourth—This contract to last five years from Dec. 1, 1874, either party reserving to itself the right to terminate the same upon giving six months' notice of such an intention.

Fifth—The rates of westward-bound freight to be established by the Union Pacific Company, and none but "clipper freights" to be carried by the former Company below the schedule regulated by the latter Company.

Seventh—Settlements of accounts to be made every quarter.

Eighth—All questions arising between the above-named companies to be settled by arbitration.

Ninth—The suits of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against the Union Pacific Company to be withdrawn at once, and all differences to be adjusted by arbitration.

The Pacific Mail Company has now pending a suit for \$235,000 against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which grew out of Mr. Clark's annulment of the contract.

The old contract guaranteed the Pacific Mail Company \$24,000 per steamer of 1,000 tons, or \$24 per tou, with two steamers sailing every seventeen days. Mr. Rufus Hatch informally demanded \$30,000 per steamer this time, and Mr. Russell Sage \$27,500. Neither of these propositions were seriously considered. The Central Pacific Railroad will erect dock accommodations for the steamers Pekin and Tokio, as they did for the Vasco De Gama and Vancouver under the old contract, and the freight for tea from Hong Kong to New York to be 4 cents per pound; the Pacific Railroads and the roads from Omaha to New York to get 2 cents, the Pacific Mail 1% cents, and the Panama Railroad & cent per pound, This basis contemplates the carniage of all teas all rail from San Francisco, and the Panama Railroad & cent per pound, whether they do any service for the same or not.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECISION IN THE MUNCIE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 23.—Judge Kibbey today rendered a decision in the Muncie Railroad care, continuing the Beceivership. This involves the speedy sale of the railroad under a foreclosureship of the first mortgage.

A little tempest in a teapot occurred at Lemont, on the Chicago & Alton Bailroad, Friday night, owing to a coup d'etat accomplished against Mr. J. N. Brown, of that town, by the aforesaid road. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company proving their line by the laying of a second track. They got along well enough until they reached Lemont, when an obstacle was laid in their way in the shape of an injunction by Mr. struct for him an underground-cros enable him to get from one point of his stone-He swears, however, that he will yot get even with the Company, although it may take him a long time to succeed. The Company, on the other hand, feels rather pleased at the discom-

fiture of their antagonist.

CHICAGO 4 EVANSTON NARBOW-GAUGE.

road in this county is to be measured. It has loop been alleged that the Company did not own the rolling-stock which it used, although it returned it for taxation, but that the real owner was H. M. Smith, manager of the road, who leased it to the Company. It has also been leased it to the Company. It has also been controlled it to the Company and the same road Company were interested in the Wesley City Coal Company, doing business in this city, operating large mines at Wesley City and Hope Mines, I mile east of Pekin. It is generally thought that the Peoris & Springfield Railroad, over which the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western runs from this city to Peoria, under a lease, was built with means furnished by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and that the Havans Branch, from Champaign to Havans, finished out a few weeks ago, was built in the same way, and that, to raise the funds necessary to carry on these projects, the main line from Champaign to this point has been covered with mirrigages contrary to the provisions of the charter.

These things, among others, became so interesting to the people of MicLean and Tazwell Counties that last January, at the instance of Charles Shackleford and others, a meeting of bons-fide stockholders was called and held at Bloomington, estensioly to investigate these matters and prosecute the responsible parties. How it was done nobody knows, but the affair was so admirably managed that no definite charges were made at that meeting that there was something fronten, the region and doing the business both in freight and passengers that it actually does, as is apparent to any one was creed at the responsible parties. How it was done nobody knows, but the affair was so admirably managed that no definite charges and freight. That the Indianapolis, Blooming-ton & the lease of the little was for the letters may be itseen the following the since been done, every one believing that the commissioners are greatly pleased at the rounds and the proper than the company with the same wa

freights at less than the rates established by the Commissioners:

Chicago, Nov. 19, 1874.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company having changed the gauge of their line to conform to the American standard, and increased its facilities by the addition of large nomber of freight cars and sized rail track, are now able to ofter unqualified facilities for the speedy transit of freight in through cars.

On and after date, until further notice, the rate on fourth-class freight and grain to Portiand will be a cents per 100 pounds and 10 cents per barrel on flowless than current rate to Boston.

Arrangements having been perfected with Messra, Alian & Co. (Montreal Ocean Steamship Company) to dispatch two steamers from Portland weekly, shippers of European freight will be insured speedy transit. Cars loaded in the West will run alongside of stoamers (one of which will always be at Portland to receive freight) and be discharged directly aboard.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT.

The official through classification of East-bound freight, adopted by the Western Board of Commissioners at this city, Oct. 14 and 15, and revised at Toledo, Nov. 5, will go into effect to-

day. The General Freight Agents declare that it will be a hard matter to work under the new rules, as the classes of freight have been very bunglingly arranged, in many instances lowering the rates to such an extent as to seriously reduce the earnings of the roads. For example bulk-meat was heretofore 10 cents above fourth class, now it is 5 cents above fourth class. This was done because the Commissioners thought that but little of this article was carried, while in fact it is one of the most important articles carried by the roads this article was carried, while in fact it is one of the most important articles carried by the roads next to grain. It is understood, however, that orders were received yesterday to continue to charge 10 cents above fourth class, the same as

charge 10 cents above fourth class, the same as heretofore.

FREE PASSES.

As is well known, all the roads leading from this city to the West discontinued issuing free passes about two years ago, and the reform has been tolerably well observed, although occasionally a case of violation of the agreement comes to the surface. The system would have been still more rigidly observed had the managers not been embarrassed by some of the lesser Western roads which continued to issue free passes. Several efforts to induce them to join have been made but always failed. There is now, however, a prospect that the system will become general, as the recalcitrant managers have agreed to attend a meeting for this purpose at the office of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, at Kansas City, Mo., Thutraday, Dec. 31.

The Baltimore a onto.

Yesterday morning at 7:45 the first passenger attrait over the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad left this city from the freight depot at the foot of South Water street, direct for Baltimore. Hereafter, as will be seen by the divertising columns, two trains will leave and arrive each day.

Mr. Nathan Gilford, the General Freight

dvertising columns, two trains will leave and arrive each day.

Mr. Nathan Gilford, the General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, was in the city resterday, and stated to a reporter that their freight business had already assumed large proportions, and, before long, he expected their inte to be ahead of every other road in this city, aspecially as it is their intention to do everything they can to make Baltimore the seaport for the road to the contract Northwest.

great Northwest.

In regard to the depot question, nothing new sas turned up, and the intentions of the concending companies are still shrouded in mystery. Phere is, however, a probability that the question will be settled by the building of a temporary depot at the foot of Madison street. Every other statement is more succulation.

when statement is mere speculation.

Mr. W. C. Quincy, the General Manager of the Chicago and Ohio Divisions, has just announced the following appointments: W. M. Franklin, Master of Transportation of the Ohio Division. Master of Transportation of the Onio Division, with office at Newark, O.; David Lee, Master of the Road, with office at Zanesville, O.; John B. Pelers, Master of Transportation of the Chicago Division, with office at Chicago, Ill.

MORE ACCOMMODATION.

A new arrangement has just been made by the bicage. Rock Island & Pacific Railroad which Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad which will prove of great benefit and convenience to business-men living at the outskirts of the city along the line of that road. Hereafter eight accommodation trains will leave the depot on Van Buren street daily, which will take passengers to Fifty-ninth, 20 cents; Englewood, 20

By buying round-trip or ten or hundred ride ickets, large reductions from the above rates are made. Thursdays and Saturdays a train are made. Thursdays and before a chance to leaves at 11:30 p. m. to give people a chance to go to the theatre. The Sunday train leaves at

THE SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.
Spead Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The Senate
Committee on Cheap Transportation will push
vigorously the recommendation embodied in
their report in favor of the improvement of the
water-ways. There is very little probability that
the McCray Railroad bill will be reported back
for action by the Senate, and, if it should be, it
would certainly fail.

would certainly fail.

ERIE FAST FREIGHT LINE TO CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New YORE, Nov. 23.—It is generally believed here by railroad men that the pending negotiation between the Erie and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads for the running of Erie fast freight lines over the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, will, if completed, be likely to migra the Saratoga contract poicy, and make to injure the Saratoga contract policy, and make differences between Eric and its present Western tonnections. President Jewett, of the Eric, says that no details of this character have yet been perfected, but that it is likely they will before many weeks. He added that it will not interfere with the Saratoga contract. fere with the Saratoga contract.

#### BUSINESS MATTERS.

A Meeting of Pig-Iron Manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Be Held To-Day at Philadelphia.

of the following views, a general meeting of the pig-iron manufacturers of the Lehigh Valley, Upper and Lower Susquehanna, and of New Jersey, will be held in this city to-morrow mornproducing at the present state is to invite and in-flict serious loss on all engaged in the business, and on many certain financial rum. It is agreed that all producers of pig-iron ought at once to unite in mutual efforts to immediately reduce the output of the furnaces. There can be no rational hope for any favorable reaction in prices, or in demand from consumers before spring. The improvement will then, it is spring. The improvement will then, it is thought, be slow and gradual, even if our best hopes are realized. To go on, therefore, increasing the accumulation on the banks of the furnaces it is feared will tend to postpone, and may wholly prevent, such favorable reaction. During the next year, to afford a living result at the present cost of production, no one foundry but should bring \$30 net on the furnace bank. There is good reason for believing that it would to-day command that price as readily as that now obtainable but for the excess of production over the demand for concumption. The present comparatively high-price of Scotch pig-

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 23.—This morning Insurance-Commissioner Stedman applied to the Probate Court for the appointment of a Trus-tee over the American National Life and Trust Insurance Company of this city, of which B. Noyes is President. At the same time counsel for the Company filed a special plea for the dismissal of the application on the ground that the State law, in accordance with which Mr. Stedman made his application, is unconstitutional. It is probable that this point will be argued before Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court, this afternoon. In his application Commissioner Stedman stated that the assets of the Company, in round numbers, are \$900,000, and its liabilities \$1,300,000.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Newcastle, Ind., Nov. 23.—To-day Warren Hatch, a well-known citizen, died at the advanced age of 85. Mr. Hatch was a leading Mason, having been a member of the frateinity sixty-three vears. He also served with distinction in the War of 1812. The funeral will occur Wednesday, and with be participated in by many prominent Masons from all parts of the State.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Capt. T. W. Spencer, an old and well-known river navigator, died at Gallipolis to-day.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—Mr. J. H. Osborne, Secretary of the Free-Trade League, a resident of this city, and for many years contributor to American and English journals on the subject of free trade, died at Walnut Hills last night.

MONTBEAL, Nov. 23.—Father Rausselat, cure of the parish, announced in the church of Notre Dame yesterday the decision of the Privy Council in the Guibard case. He also declared his intention to go to jail rather than bury Guibard in consecrated ground. There is considerable excitament.

### WASHINGTON.

Reasons of Architect Mullett's Resignation.

He Wished to Control His Own Bureau.

And Refused to Recognize the Authority of Mr. Bristow.

How Chicago Newspapers Will Be Mailed After Jan 1.

Incompleteness of the New Schedule of Postal Rates.

Need of a Uniform Rate on Printed Matter.

MULLETT.

THE GREAT MAN IS PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The report mentioned

in these dispatches last night that Mullett's resignation had been tendered and accepted, is con firmed to-day. Rumors are conflicting as to the difference which gave rise to Mullett's action, and, while doubtless many different causes contributed, the best authenticated story is in sub stance as follows: The Secretary, in pursuance of his determination that the heads of bureaus should not make recommendations that he could not concur in, directed Mullett to make some changes in his annual report, about finished. Mullett refused to do so, and was again ordered t make the modifications deemed necessary. In making his final refusal to regard the Secre-

or any other man regarding matters appertain ing to his office, and that rather than submit to ing to his office, and that rather than summit to such treatment he would resign. The Secretary is reported to have responded: "That is just what I wish you to do. There are pens, ink, and paper. You can write out your resignation at once, and it will be accepted." There was no escape for it. Mullett lost no time in drawing up the document, which was promptly indersed and accepted.

The interview took place last Saturday afternoon. Mullett will remain in charge until his uccessor is appointed and enters upon the dis-harge of the office. The place was tendered to-

of Philadelphia. Mr. McArthur is the architect in charge of the city and Government buildings in Philadelphia, and is spoken of in the highest terms of presse. Congressman Sam Randall, in Philadelphia, and is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. Congressiman Sam Randall, who is here, indorsed Mr. McArthur to the Sec-retary, upon inquiry of the latter, as in every way fitted for the office. As Messrs. Randall and McArthur are opposed to each other in politics, this would seem to be an impartial testimonial.

The Secretary expresses
GREAT GRATIFICATION AT BEING RID OF MULLETT, New York City, to practice his profession, as soon as he is relieved.

New York City, to practice his profession, as soon as he is relieved.

[To the Associated Press.]

Washington, Nov. 23.—The rumors which have prevailed for the past day or two in regard to the resignation of Supervising Architect Mullett were fully confirmed to-day. Secretary Bristow being asked the cause of his resignation, pointed to the revised statutes, in which it is stated that the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department shall act as Superintendent of the Treasury Building, and no account for contingent expenses shall be allowed, except on a certificate of the Clerk that they are necessary, proper, just, and reasonable, all expenditures for furniture being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears that Mullett was in the habit of

CONTROLLING THIS CONTINGENT FUND, amounting to about \$100,000. Mullett's attention was called to the law, when he said he would rather resign than not control this expenditure, whereupon the Secretary remarked that he was the law in accordance to the law. and that, if Mullet was not willing to be gov-erned by the law, he would accept his resigna-tion. Accordingly, Mullett prepared his resigna-tion which the Secretary accepted this afternoon. of confidence in Mullett's integrity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23 .- The Post-Office the new postage code in operation, have discovered that the lack of uniformity in the rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals is likely to create much confusion, and to give publishers additional labor. The law provides that newspaper matter shall be sent at the rate of 2 cents per pound, and periodical matter at 3 cents. It has been the custom of the publishers who issue both magazines and newspapers to send a newspaper and a magazine in the same wrapper where one person subscribed for them. This in sending their bundles to the local dealers. A strict compliance with the new law will necessi-tate the discontinuance of this practice, for the reason that the Postmaster of the place of publication will not be able to compute postage at different rates on different grades of matter endetermined the same wrapper. It has been suggested that this defect in the law should be called to the attention of Congress directly upon its assembling, and that the rates should be made uniform by amendment before the new law can go into effect. It has been suggested that a uniform rate for all classes of mail matter should be fixed at 2 cents. should be fixed at 2 cents.

go into effect. It has been suggested that a uniform rate for all classes of mail matter should be fixed at 2 cents.

A question of very great importance to the newspaper publishers of Chicago is now under consideration by the Post-Office Department. The question arises under a construction of the new Postage law which takes effect on Jan. 1. The case presented to the Department is whether the newspapers which are required to leave on the early morning trains over the Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Roads must be taken to the Post-Office to be weighed before they are deposited in the train. A committee consisting of Marr, Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department, Merrill, Superinteudent of, the Free Delivery System, and Hazen, Special Agent, have been appointed by the Postmaster-General to consider the question, and to frame general instructions for the prepayment of postage under the new law. They are assisted in their deliberations by Judge Spence, the Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. If appears that, owing to the early hour at which the trains over these roads leave the city, there would not be sufficient time for the publishers to take their editions to the Post-Office, weigh them, and then have them dispatched to the depots. If the law is to be construed to mean that all newspapers under such circumstances must be weighed at the Post-Office, the consequence will be that all the Chicago newspapers will miss the early Eastern trains. George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Sarvice, and Capt. M. K. McGrath, of the Chicago Post-Office, have presented this view of the case to the Committee which is now considering the question, and have urged upon the Committee the serious injury which would be occasioned to newspaper-publishers by aconstruction of the law which would require the newspapers to be weighed at the Post-Office. It is stated that Judge Spence inclines to the opinion that the law should be construed to mean that the papers must be

master at the city office, when the publishers can make prepayment. It is not probable that a decision will be reached in this matter for some

PERIODICALS. The Secretary of the Chicago Post-Office has addressed a letter to the Post-Office Department,

The Secretary of the Chicago Post-Office has addressed a letter to the Post-Office Department, asking whether the publishers of periodicals, who issue their January numbers in December, can prepay the postage, under the new law, in December. The decision of the department is that no prepayment of matter under the new law can be made until on and after January 1, and that any publications sent through the mails in December, must prepay the postage according to the quarterly or transient rates, or to discontinue the present custom of publishing their numbers in advance of their dates.

\*\*NEWSPAPERS TO AND FROM CANADA.\*\*

The Postmaster at Chicago, has submitted to the Post Office Department the following question for decision: Whether the postage under the new law, on newspapers sent to and received from Canada, addressed to regular subscribers, is to be collected under the new law, after Jan. 1, or under the existing law. Mr. Squirce, in submitting the question, states that in his judgment the prepayment should be in full to destination, and that each country should be required to pay no more than its own postage. The decision which will doubtless be rendered with respect to the newspapers to and from Canada, state the new law refers only to domestic matter, and that the present postage regulations on these newspapers will not be changed except by a new postal present postage regulations on these newspaper will not be changed except by a new posta treay with Canada.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23 .- Information has been received here to the effect that Gov. Davis and ex-Gov. Washburn, of Minnesota, have combined their forces to defeat Ramsey, for the Senate. Minnesotians have conceded that i

seniac. Simbolians have consequent as its such a coalition has been effected it will greatly damage Ramsey's chances for a re-election.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury intends not to observe the usual practice with regard to the observe the usual practice with regard to the publication of his report. He will mail it to the principal newspapers for publication contemperaneously with the President's Message. It is probable that Secretary Bristow will recommend the abolition of the Cotton Claims Bureau of the Tressury Department and the transfer of all cotton claims to the Court of Claims.

W. C. Seipp and wife, of Chicago, were to-day eccived by the President.

[10 the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The United States Court of Claims met to-day and heard argument in the case of Marshal O. Roberts vs. he United States, which is a claim referred to he Court by a special act of Congress, for over \$1,000,000, for carrying mails, twenty-five cars ago, between New York and the Isthmus

of Darien.

COUNTING THE INDIANS.

A census of the Indians belonging to the Red Cloud Agency shows 9,530 Ogallalla Stour and 3,000 Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, besides some 900 Ogallallas who are hunting at the Republican River, and about 1,000 Minneconjous and other northern Stour who ran away from the Agency rather than be counted. All these Indians submitted to the census being taken only under the induence of hunger and bayonets. Red Cloud's efforts to secure a census had had the effect of reducing his personal adherents the effect of reducing his personal adherents from many thousands to barely 500.

TRESPASSERS WARNED.

A communication having been received from the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota, to the effect that about sixty white men, miners, are working in the Sioux Reservation in the Black Hills, Secretary Delano requested the War Department to remove any person who may be found trespass-ing, that trouble with the Iudians may be avoid-

Gen. Rider has promuigated an order from the neing that recruiting is War Department annou to be resumed under certain restrictions. THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Secretary of State has invested \$200,000, being the accrued interest on the Geneva award fund, in United States bonds.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The tax-payers and business men of the District of Columbia are signing a petition to Congress asking that the District be governed directly by Congress through Commissioners, with the popular election of any officer whatever.

POLITICAL.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23 .- The State Board

The Second Minuesota District—Strait Declared Elected. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

of Canvassers, taking up the Second Con-gressional District first, after hearing the obections to the returns from Kandiyohi, Lincoln, and Lyon Counties, and arguments by Gilman, of St. Paul, for Cox, and Brown, of Shakapee, for Strait, have decided against Cox, and find Strait's majority to be 223. As to kandiyon, the decision, delivered by Gov. Davis, was that the Canvassers were bound to canvass the votes cast within the territory designated by the Legislature as the Second District, Moungalia County, that was, baving for two years, in numerous legislative acis, and in all official records, been recognized as consolidated with Kandiyohi County, and that conventions on the control of the convention of the in all official records, been recognized as consolidated with Kandiyohi County, and that consolidation never having been questioned till now, there could be no doubt of the intention of the Legislature to include what was Monongalia County in Kandiyohi County and the Second Congressional District, hence the objection was overruled. As to Lincoln and Lyon Counties, the objection being that the returns were made from presencts having no legal existence, the Board held that it had no power to go behind the county returns. Its duties were simply to canvass the votes returned from certain designated territory, and ascertain who was elected thereby to Congress. To do more would infringe upon the prerogative of Congress to judge of the election, as well as qualification, of its members. It is reported that Mr. Cox will still make his contest before the House Committee, relying upon the same facts and arguments presented to-night, from which appears he could not claim an election except by throwing out towns formerly in Monongalia County, as well as votes returned from disputed precincts in Lincoln and Lyon Counties, His claim rests upon the fact that counties in the First and Second Districts are enumerated in the Apportionment act, all other counties being set as in the Third District Monongalia, the claimed, had then and now a legal though not recognized existence.

The Secretary of State of Indiana has com-pleted the foctings of the election returns on the State ticket, and gives the following result: For Secretary of State—W. W. Curry, 164,902; J. E. Neff, 182,154; Neff's majority, 17,252.

For Auditor of State—James A. Wildman, 165,-254; Ebenezer Henderson, 181,123; Henderson's majority, 15,469.

For Treasurer of State—John B. Glover, 164,-971; B. C. Snaw, 181,380; Shaw's majority, 16,409.
 For Attorney-General—J. C. Denny, 166,155
 C. A. Buskirk, 178,889; Buskirk's majority, 12,-

744.
 For Superintendent of Public Instruction—J.
 M. Bloss, 164,952; J. H. Smart, 181,081; Smart's

M. Bloss, 164,952; J. H. Smart, 181,081; Smart's majority, 16,129.

For Judge of Supreme Court—Andrew L. Osborn, 173,224; H. L. Biddle, 193,689; Biddle's majority, 25,465.

The Independents received the following vote: J. C. Stout for Secretary, 16,233; C. J. Bowles same, 2,287; T. J. Truscott, for Auditor, 18,983; M. S. Bennett, for Treasurer, 19,047; W. A. Peelle, for Attorney-General, 18,618; A. H. Graham, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 18,806.

The Second Virginia Congressiona District,

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23 .- The State Board of Canvassars have declared Grade, Conservative, elected in the Second Congressional District over Platt, Republican, by 131 majority.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.

At 12:15 o'clock this morning a fre broke out in the two-story frame building, No. 518 West Chicago avenue. Mr. Messiger owned the structure, which was consumed, together with its contents. His less is \$800; insurance unknown. John Hiller occupied the building on the first floor as a tailor shop and on the second as a residence; less on stock and furniture, \$1,500; no insurance. The cause of fire is not known.

\$1,500; no insurance. The cause of fire is not known.

Hook-and-ladder truck No. 3 tipped over at the corner of Larrabee street and Chicago avenue while proceeding to the fire, and two fremen, Thomas Maxwell and Barney Johnson, were thrown violently to the ground and badly hurt. They were taken to the truck-house and cared for by a physician.

FOREIGN.

Baptism of the Duke of Edinburg's Boy.

Republican Successes in the French Municipal Elections.

Circumstantial Evidence Count Von Arnim.

Opening of the Italian Parliament by Victor Emanuel.

End of the Argentine Rebellion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON IN A FOG. .

LONDON, Nov. 23.—4 p. m.—This section of country is again enveloped in a dense fog. Travel on land and water is very dangerous, and a number of additional accidents on the railways and elsewhere are reported.

LONDON: Nov. 23 .- The brig Madria was lost n the Mediterranean and several of the crew

The infant son of the Duke of Edinburg was The infant son of the Duke of Edinourg was baptized to-day Albert Alexander Alfred Ernest William. The sponsors were Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, represented by the Czarowitch, the German Emperor, represented by the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, Crown Princess of Germany, and Duke of Saxe-Cohere.

THE ARCHIC EXPEDITION.

London, Nov. 23—5 a. m.—In view of the Arctic expediton to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin renews her offer of a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of the official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

FRANCE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Republicans were splen lidly organized for the municipal elec terday, and were generally successful through-out the country. The Conservatives were dis-couraged, and held aloof from the polls. PARIS, Nov. 23.—Blanqui, member of the commune, is dangerously ill in prison.

GERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—European mail advices report that all Von Arnım's letters which involved him in his present difficulties were ad-dressed to the German Ambassador at Paris, and not to Count von Arnim personally, and are all registered in the books of the Embassy; but it appears that there was a division of the letters, a portion of them, now withheld by Count voi Arnim, being registered in his own handwriting, and not by the usual clerk, and they are regisand not by the usual clerk, and they are regis-tered in series without following the date, as if they had been kept out of the ordinary corre-spondence for a time, and then registered in a lump by the Ambassador himself. This fact would indicate the belief in Count von Aroim's mind, at that time, that these letters were not his private properly, and could not be regarded as

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Berlin advices report that the reply of Germany to Spain's last note will be presented at Madrid the present week. It's tone is represented to be very conciliatory. Herr Braum, formerly chief editor of the Spener Gazette, denies any knowledge of revela-tions made by his colleague Herr Zehliches of the efforts of Count von Arnim to procure the publication of important documents in that

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Rome, Nov. 24.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by Victor Emanuel in person. His speech related mainly to the reorganization of the finance system of the country and measure for public safety. The King was warmly cheer

CENTRAL AFRICA.

DARFUL CAPTURED BY THE EGYPTIANS, AND THE SULTAN SLAIN. Darfir, the country which, according to cable dispatch, was conquered by the Egyptians, is in Central Africa, between 11 deg. and 16 deg. north latitude and 26 deg. and 30 deg. east of Sennaer, whence it is separated by Kordofan. Standing, however, like an oasis, amid the Standing, however, like an casis, amid the Great Sahara Desert, Darfur is situated at a great distance from all the above-named territories. The country is of the most dreary character, without rivers, lakes, or much cultivable land, with a few mountains rising from its sandy plains. The principal town is Cobbs, which is 2 miles in length, and has about 6,000 inhabitants. The people of Darfur, who number about 1,000,000, are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, and are largely Mohammedans. The Sultan, who has been slain, had almost absolute power, but was in some degree amenable to the power, but was in some degree amenable to the lesiastics. His authority was the provinces to Governors called Meleks.

PARA, Nov. 22.—The Tribuna newspaper of this city contained an article, this morning, grossly insulting the officers of the Portugues corvette Sayres, which came here for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Portuguese subjects. The Tribuna subsequently issued a supplement, inciting a revolt by the populace, who were already greatly excited in consequence of the arrival of the Sayres. The President of the Province has asked the Government for means to suppress the notous demonstrations. There are great fears of a general rising against all foreigners.

ARMY ITEMS.

Madrid, Nov. 23.—Serrano will go north next month and expedite operations against the Car-

The Government has exiled two Generals and several civilians, partisans of Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella.

TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP. All congratulatory telegrams sent from this country to Isabella, on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, wherein she was styled "Your Majesty," were stopped. A strict censorship over all dispatches is still maintained.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. THE REVOLUTION ENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 24-5:30 a. m.—The Special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic has received the following dispatch from the Acting-Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres, under date of the 20th inst.: "The rebellion is ended. The gustoat Fara has surrendered. Mitre flees to the desert, abandoning all his bag-

FARTHER INDIA.

The Missions Catholiques publishes the following letter from Mgr. Puginier, Vicar Apostolic to Eastern Tong-King: "I hasten to thank you for the interest manifested in our cause by publishing several articles on the persecutions at Tong-King. The readers of the Missions Catholiques must have been touched by the terrible mistoriums of our Christians and will not have tiques must have been touched by the terrible misfortunes of our Christians, and will not have
omitted to ask the Divine Master to restore peace and prosperity to his Church
in China. We count much upon the
prayers of the Catholic world. I will not
conceal from you that I consider that the present fearful crisis in Tong-King will prove eventually very favorable to the Catholic religion.
God will hear the prayers of our martyrs. The
mass acre of Christians and the pillaging and
burning of their villages commenced in my mission, and thence spread into that of Mgr.
Gauthier. How can I ever describe to you the
borrors we have witnessed, and which we were
ntterly unable to prevent! The literati, freed
from all restraint, excited by love of pillage,
and drunk with blood, abandoned all restraint, and
their wrath knew no bounds. Armed with lances, gams, and even cansons, they three themselves, followed by numerous bands of laviess men, upon the Chiffstian villages, none of which were strong enough to defend themselves. They killed men, women, and childran without distinction, sparing neither those who asked for pity nor those who refused to do so. A schoolmaster, seeing the literati coming, took refuge in a church, and there, prostrate before the altar, implored the mercy of God. The murderers artified. They seized him in the sanctuary and scalped him. He still continued to pray, and they at last cut his head off. Among them were several old men, women, givls, and even childran. Three priests, twenty missionary students, and ten catechists or scholars of Mgr. Gaulhier met with the same fate. About 10,000 Christians, in both missions, were totally ruined and dispersed. The majority were killed in the sack of the villages; many were ordered to apostatize, and, on refusing to do so, condemned to death. A great many are still hidden in the mountains, living there on roote and herbs. Over 36 presbyteries, 290 churches, 300 villages, containing 14,000 families and 10 convents of Annamits nuns, have been pillaged and burnt. The material loss to the missions is over 400,000 frances. The labor before us is immense. We have, first of all, to bring the despised Christiana back to their villages, and they are nearly nased and without money. Moreover, their houses being burnt, we shall have to help to rebuild them. I estimate that each mission will require at least 300,000 frances to put it to rights, and where are we to get the money? We trust in Providence, and entreat the aid of God through the intercession of His latest martyrs.

THE SOUTH.

Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, Will Give \$1,000 for the Absent Smith.

The Latter Said to Be Concealed in the Little Rock Arsenal.

A Court-Martial Ordered in the Case of Lieut. Hodgson at New Orleans.

ARKANSAS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE DEPARTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—The Con ressional Committee concluded their labors or Saturday, and Mr. Ward, Chairman of Sub-Com mittee; Mr. Bradshaw, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hays, stenographer, left yesterday for Washington, via Chicago. Mr. Sayler goes to the Hot Springs. GARLAND FEELS SECURE.

I learned from a political friend of Garland to-day that, on Saturday evening, Garland teleto-day that, on Saturday evening, Garland tele-graphed the President he had no case to submit; that he was elected by 70,000 voters, and he would not surrender the office.

Goy. Garland issued a proclamation this even-ing offering a reward of \$1,000 for Smith and \$500 for Wheeler. The proclamation will be published in the morning papers.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

170 the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—The newly-elected members of the Supreme Court met to-day under the new Constitution. The members drew lots for terms as follows: Chief-Justice

English, six years; Associate Justice Walker four years; Associate Justice Harrison, four years. Luke E. Barber was elected clerk and re-

years. Luke E. Barber was elected clerk and reporter of the decisions.

SMITH'S HIDING-PLACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—It is definitely known here that the place of concealment of Volucy Voltaire Smith, the pretended Governor of Arkansas, is in the Government Arsenal at Little Rock.

LOUISIANA

LIEUT. HODOSON'S CASE.

New Obleans, Nov. 23.—A court-martial has een ordered by Gen. Emory for the trial of Lieut. Hodgson, upon charges preferred by Gen. Morrow, who was sent to investigate Hodgson's actions and conduct in North Louisiana. It is understood that the Court will convene at

understood that the Court will convene at Vienna, Dec. 1. Gen. D. A. Trobriand will be President, and Capt. Luke O'Reilly, of Gen. Emory's staff, Judge Advocate.

The Returning Board to-day completed the city returns, counting the protested boxes as they were. The argument of the Republican Committee stated in effect that the city election throughout was characterized by the non-observance of certain formalities prescribed by law, and that their non-observance was half-a-dozen polling-places in the city where all the formalities of the law were complied with. The returns from DeSoto, Lafayette, and Grant are not yet received by the Returning Board.

THE MASONS.

The Louisiana Jockey Club has tendered the Grand Commandery of Louisiana a magnificent testimonial, to be awarded the Commandery showing the best drill and appearance at the coming conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 23.—The wheat market opened better and fairly active, the falling off of the supplies in prospect by rail and the more favorable advices from Europe giving holders of all kinds an advantage. The falling off in the receipts by rail is large, and they promise to be still smaller, as the risk is too great to forward property by them. The market closes steady, but quiet at the advance. The demand is chiefly for spring, largely confined to No. 2 Chicago. Winter is strong, but not very active. Millers hold off. The sales are 561,000 bu, at \$1.06@ 1.09 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota, \$1.03@1.10 for No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.07@1.08½ for No. 1 Minnesota, \$1.26@1.27 for red Western, \$1.28@ 1.28½ for amber do, \$1.36 for white Ohio, \$1.37@1.40 for white Michigan, \$1.23½ for amber do. Included in the sales are 24,000 bu ungraded Iowa at \$1.06@1.09, 2,000 bu No. 3 Chicago at \$1.07@0.108½; 40,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at \$1.09 @1.10, 16,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.14, at which price it is now heavy; 6,200 bu new Western at \$1.26@1.27, 8,000 bu amber Michigan at \$1.28%, 23,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.28, 8,000 bu choice Duluth at \$1.19, 400 white Ohio at \$1.30, and 2,000 bu white Michigan at \$1.30, and 2,000 bu white Michigan at \$1.37@1.40 \$1.30, and 2,000 bu white Michigan at 1.37

(@1.40.

Barley is less active and weaker, and the demand moderate. Sales of 10,000 bu choice Canada West in store at \$1.60 on Saturday evening and to-day, and 2,100 bu four-rowed State at \$1.45.

\$1.45.
Barley mait dull and heavy. Sales of 2,000 bu
Western at \$1.30 on time, and 500 bu sixrowed State at \$1.50 in ninety days.
Oats are firmer, though not very active. The
sales are 58,000 bu; new Ohio mixed at 66%
67c; white at 68@68%; Western mixed at 67%
@67%c, and 66%c in store; white at 68@69c;
State mixed at 67c, and white at 67%@69c in
store and affoat.

State mixed at 67c, and white at 67½@69c in store and afloat.

Rye is quiet, but steady. The sales are 1,250 bn State at 97½c, in bars.

Corn is firmer and fairly active. The inquiry is chiefly for the home trade. The sales are 120,000 bu; damp and unsound at 7½@76c; Western mixed at 90@92c for old in store and afloat, and new do at 81@86c afloat; yellow at 92½@93c for old in small lots; Jersey yellow at 33@84c.

The pork market, is inactive and heavy. The

922/@936 for old in small lots; Jersey yellow at 83@84c. The pork market is inactive and heavy. The demand for the future is very light. Sales of 150 brls old mess at \$20.75@21.00, and 50 brls new city at \$21.00.

Lard opened strong, but closed weak and very dull. Sales of 250 tes Western steam at 13½@14c; 50 tes city at 13½c. For future delivery we hear of 10,000 tes at the West, seller November, at 136; 2,500 tes, seller the year, at 13½@13 9-16c, closing at 13½c; 1,500 tes, seller six months, at 13½@133/c.

In berth freights there continues to be very little accomplished, but grain rates are steady at Saturday's advance, and provisions are higher. The chartering movement is mactive and rates further advanced.

Whisky is weaker, with a fair demand at the decline. Sales of 250 brls at \$1.01½@1,02.

CRIME.

of Pomerey's Friends to Insure His Safety.

Shawnee County to Refuse Payment the Expenses of His Trial.

City Criminal Matters -- Miscella neous.

New Dodge in the Pomeroy Case—The Way Open for a Noile Prosequi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23 .- The information secretly imparted that the way is clear for a noile in the famous Pomeroy-York bribery case. Shawnee County has so far been com-pelled to bear the burden of expense attending the prosecution. The tax-payers complain of the heavy costs, and the County complain of the heavy costs, and the County Commissioners have about determined to request County Attorney Byan to abandon the case. This is said to be the invention of a shrewd friend of Pomeroy's, a man of some political influence, and a member elect of the Legislature. As an inducement for favorable action on the part of the Commissioners, he has assured the county authorities that he will secure the passage of a bill in the Legislature making the State responsible for the expense will secure the passage of a bill in the Legislature making the State responsible for the expense already incurred by Shawnes County. If this scheme fails, the Pomeroy managers will seek to influence the County Attorney-elect, who will hereafter conduct the prosecution. Mr. Thomas Ryan, the present County Attorney, has never flinched from the performance of his plain duty. I am credibly informed that every influence possessed by the shrewdest and wealthiest politicians has been employed without success to induce him to enter a nolle pros.

Bloody Tragedy at a Singing-School— A Young Man Killed by the Shuder-er of His Sister—Reld to Bail—An Unsafe Savings Bank.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 23.—Saturday night last

bloody tragedy occurred at a singing-school at Union Church, in Keene Township, in this county. The parties engaged were two young men named Cyrus Barger and Robert McGinley, the latter being killed. It appears that two weeks previous Barger had insulted a sister of McGinley, and at the singing-school Saturday night, during recess, McGinley called Barger out, and demanded an explanation. Barger admitted the iosult, but refused to give any satisfaction for it. An encounter therepon ensued, during which Barger struck Mo-Ginley a blow in the eye with a knife and another in the neck, which severed the jugular vein, causing death in about ten minutes. A slung-shot was found in the vicinity of the affray, with which Barger claims McGinley struck him. At-ter striking the fatal blow Barger can away for fear, as he says, of an assault from McGinley's fear, as he says, of an assault from McGinley's friends. A revolver, a pint-bottle of whisky, and a false mustache were found upon the body of McGinley. It is claimed by Barger's friends that McGinley intended to kill him. The weapon used by Barger was a large-sized pocket-kuife, which he had borrowed a few minutes before the affray. He was arrested in bed at his father's house, and is now in jail in this city to await his tual in December. He is about 22 years old, and has the reputation of being a fast boy.

fast boy.

George Wolfe, alias Grey, the man implicated with Peters, alias Crawford, in the recent Post-Office robbers, had a hearing to-day before United States Commissioner Williams, of this city, and was bound over in the sum of \$2,000 feet wind at Springed States.

city, and was bound over 1a the sum of \$2,000 for trial at Springfield.

About ten days ago a man named Foreythe, living in the north part of the county, deposited the sum of \$1.450 in his wheat-bin for eafe-keeping. The money was missing a few hours afterwards, and the case was placed in the hands of Detective McGraw, of this city, who caused the arrest, on Saturday night, of a man named Anders, at Coatsburg, for the theft. Anders will have a hearing in this city to-morrow.

A Georgia Homicide. A correspondent of the Americus (Ga.) Re-Leesburg on the 16th inst. At poon on that day Mims met the two Lees. He abused old man Lee, and, as the latter was walking off, gave became enraged, obtained a pistol, and approached Mims, when some sharp words passed between them, each holding his hand on his pistol. The Sheriff interfered and stopped the impending fight. Ed Lee then told Mims that he would drop the matter, but, if attacked again, would defend himself. Afterwards, while Ed was at dioner at Brown's boarding-house, his father came into the dinnay-room and asked for his pistol, telling him that Mims was following him with a pistol, abusing him. Young Lee sprang up and rushed past his father, saying that it was his fight and he would eattle it. At the front door he met Mims, and immediately commenced firing upon him. Mims retreated towards the gate. Lee followed, firing upon him with remarkable accuracy. Just before Mims reached the gate he fell forward on his face, heaved a few gasps, and was dead. Lee fired four shots in all, each ball passing through Mims right lung. After the shooting Lee went back and finished his dinner. He surrendered to the Sheriff in the dining-room, and is now in jail. became enraged, obtained a pistol, and ap

One Wife Top Many.

Special Disratch to The Chicago Tridune.
ROCKFORD, III. Nov. 23.—The plurality ROCKFORD, III., Nov. 23.—The plurality-wife system does not work well in Bockford. On Tuesday last a young man named F. Richardson, for some time a resident of this city, was married to a respectable young lady resident here. This morning Mrs. Richardson number one put in an appearance, and claimed the love, attention, and support of Richardson as her liege lord. Richardson was arrested for bigainy, pleaded guitty, and in default of \$500 bail was committed to the County Jail to await the sitting of the Circuit Court, which meets in January.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Booth—George Arlington pleaded guilty to the crime of burglary in forcibly entering the barn of Joseph Hogan; remanded till sentendeday.—Maurice Hagerty, joint defendant with Arlington, had his case passed upon by a jury, who fixed his term at five years in the Penitentiary.—Ely Dixon was tried for the larceny of a polonaise and dress of the value of \$300, the property of Mrs. J. W. Johnson; verdict, "Guilty," and term of puoishment fixed at four years and six months in the Penitantiary.—Willyears and six months in the Penitentiary.—William Banks, tried for the larceny of thirty revolvers from the E. Bemington & Sons' Company; verdict, "Guilty," and value of property \$13.98; remanded till sentence-day.—Thomas Brossman, pleaded guilty to driving away the horse and buggy on election-day of Ald. Gunderson; sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the County Jail.—Billy Daggart pleaded guilty to the commission of a similar offense against the rig of William J. McLean; sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail.—George Gibson, indicted for stealing \$3 from the person of Frederick Kelly; sentenced to the Beform school for four years.—In the case of The People vs. John McGouch and Laura Campbell for the abduction of Mary Wetzel, the witness Wetzel didn's appear to prosecute, and could not be found; the case was therefore stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate.—The Grand Jury presented twenty-four indictments, together with resolutions arculpating the State's Attorney and his assistant in regard to the reports impraching their cilicial character and integrity. For full proceedings of the Grand Jury see another column.

JUSTICE COUNTS.

In berth freights there continues to be very little accomplished, but grain rates are steady at Saturday's advance, and provisions are higher. The chartering movement is mactive and rates further advanced.

Whisky is weaker, with a fair demand at the decline. Sales of 250 bris at \$1.01½@1,02.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—The Steamer Illinois from Philadelphia arrived out at 10 p. m. Subday.

NEW York, Nov. 23.—Arrived steamships from Philadelphia arrived out at 10 p. m. Subday.

NEW York, Nov. 23.—Arrived steamships Gueen, Joseph and Court in bail of \$500 each.—Joseph and Court in bail of \$500 each.—Joseph and Structure of the lumber trade of the past year. The aggregate amount of tumber manufactured in Whoms for the season is as follows: Lamber, Sign to Judge Fuller, at 966 Indiana avenue; beld to the Criminal Court in bail of \$500 each.—Joseph Carson of Illinois to the Criminal Court in bail of \$500 each.—Joseph Carson of Sign to Judge Fuller, at 968 Indiana avenue; beld to the Criminal Court in bail of \$500 each.—Joseph Carson of Sign the Sign to Judge Fuller, at 968 Indiana avenue; beld to the Criminal Court in bail of \$500 each.—Joseph Carson of Sign the Court of Sign the Sign that Court of Sign the Sign

and fined \$10.—Andrew Jackson, arrest vagrancy; sentenced to the Bridewell for days, and fined \$10.—L. J. Hart, arreste the larceny of law books belonging to the Library; held to the Criminal Court in \$300.—Nicholas Branigan, arrested for disoconduct; sentenced to the Bridewell for days, and fined \$15.—John Bell, arrested disorderly conduct; continued till. disorderly conduct; continued till to-morros
bail of \$100.—Joseph F. Miller, keeping a
loon open after 12 o'clock at night; fined \$2
Andraw Lun, arrested for disorderly condusentenced to the Bridewell for thirty days,
fined \$15.—Charles Jones, arrested for keep
a gambling house; fined \$25.—Lizzie Evana
rested for the larceny of a watch from Dan
is well, continued from Dan fined \$15.—Charles Jones, arrested for keeping a gambling house; fined \$25.—Lizzie Evans at rested for the larceny of a watch from particle Scully—Hattie Ayers, arrested on well, continued from the 21st inst.; discharged Justice Scully—Hattie Ayers, arrested on warrant charging her with concealing mortgage goods and chattels belonging to John M. Smyla at No. 134 West Madison street; continued to day in ball of \$500.—Thomas Jackson, arrested for vagrancy; sentenced to the Bridwell for angety days.—Kittle Smith, arrested for disc derly conduct; continued till the 25th inst. in ball of \$200.—Owen Dolan, arrested for the centre of the Bridge of Quincy Hadrost, continued till the 25th inst. in ball of \$300.—William Murphy, arrested for first days.—Foxey Whalen, arrested for vagrancy; sentenced to the Bridge of Grancy—Continued till the 28th inst. in ball of \$200.—Justice Kaufmann—Anton Kennedy, arrested for disorderly conduct; sentenced to the Bridge of William Holmes; continued till the 25th inst a william Holmes; continued till the 25th inst a ball of \$600.—Frank Ehrgang, arrested for orderly conduct; fined \$25.—Hugh Keeping.

ested for drupken and disorderly conducted. MISCELLANEOUS.

Thieves entered the store No. 210 Melion street yesterday morning at an early hou, but were evidently scared off, as none of the good

were stricted away.

Sceak-thioves continue their work actively.

Mr. H. P. Kellogg has reported to the police that his hall was entered Sunday evening and

Thomas Johnson was arrested yesterday the charge of larcenv, in tapping a till in Italian's saloon on West Madison street at taking \$5. He was looked in the Madison Single Station. About 9 e'clock last night two young menh an altercation over some trivial matter, Clark street, in front of Arcade court. One

an attercation over some crivial matter, to clark street, in front of Arcade court. One of the partice struckt the other in the face, and is return for the blow received a slight stab in the forehead with a pocket-knife. The name of the young man who did the estiting is Joseph Mirtin, and he is employed on a railroad associatined. No arrests were made.

L. Morrison and five or six companions, the accordance. No arrests were made.

L. Morrison and five or six companions, the are employed on a railroad, went into Gilland saloon, No. 75 West Madison street, last evening, and, after taking a drink, ida Sullivan, one of the alleged sirens employed in the place, lorner, but the same around the neak of the young man above named and—so he says—with the other extracted \$20 from his pocket. He was to Madison Street Station, followed by the whole party, and complained. An officer was disputched to the railroad the party and complained. An officer was disputched to the railroad the party and complained. An officer was disputched to the railroad the third to the falson, and the party was arrested and locked up. Morrison informed the railroad to the railroad to the railroad to the railroad the place here up if it cost him his fortune. He was held a witness.

Yesterday morning about 6.15 o'clock Officer Langon and Cabill discovered two enterious looking colored men on the corner of Indias avenue and Twenty-fifth street, and arrest them. While taking them to the Cottage for Avenue Station, and when near Transport street, Langon's prisoner broke away from him after a desperate struggle and ran dwn the street. The officer fired two shots it him and he believes they took effect but the fugitive escaped after running hot shed. Cabill's prisoner also resisted, but unsuccessfully, and after a sharp fingthe was brought to the station. He gave his name as Henry Williams, and is believed to be the sam man who handled Officer Foley so roughly as escaped from him. He was searched, and a large carving-knife, some silverware, and a butter-knife marked H. W. K., found on him. Commissioner Hopne — Joseph Milton, commander of the barras Arcents.

butter-knife marked H. W. K., found on him.

Commissioner. Hayne — Joseph Millon, commander of the barge Argonaut, was brought to fore the Commissioner, charged with violations an act of Congress, March 31, 1835, in regard to putting ashore, by force, in a foreign bork sysailor or marine in the employ of the vessel. This arrest was made on complished of woman named Margaret Heira, who was employed by Millon on the 1st inst. as a cook on board in craft. For some cause of disagreement circling between the Captain and the woman, she was forcibly put ashore at Port Saraia, Canada. Minon was in arrears to her for labor performed in the capacity for which the was shipped, \$31.80. On his settling the debt with the woman, Commissioner Hoyne dismissed the case.

CASUALTIES. Brakeman Falls from a Train an

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 23.—A brake named Corwin, on the accommodation train of Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad el. 1. on the platform of a baggage car, 2 miles below the junction, and was instantly killed, both legs being cut off and his head and both terribly mangled. It is supposed the wind bler him off as he attempted to pass from the baggage-car to a freight-car, the viad blowing a gale at the time. Mr. Corsin was a young man, this narents reside near this cit.

The wind upset a delivery wagon on the leves, hadly invaring the divery ray wagon.

badly injuring the driver, David Walke. Special threatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Ente, Fa., Nov. 23.—A small fin-boat containing two men was wrected near Barcelona.

N. Y., in the terriale atom that is still prevailing on Lake Erle. The men are supposed to be drowned. Names not ascertained.

The British schooner New Dominion beat inteport yesterday in a disabled condition, the gale carrying off her foretopmast, head-gear, etc. in goes into winter quarters here.

A small scow, name not ascertained, rule beached outside of the lighthouse pier last erecting. Tugs succeeded pulling her off this morning.

Several other disasters are reported, but no

Several other disasters are reported, but no yet confirmed. Accidentally Killed While Runting.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—While a young manamed legring and a companion were out hunting yesterday. Isgring was accidentally shot as instantly killed by his companion, who sumbled and in falling his gun discharged, the whole lond entering Mr. Isgring's head. The body subbrought to this city last night, and internal faday.

IHE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—For Ohio Valley and

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—For Ohio Valley and
Upper Lake region, cold weather, north or
west winds, rising barometer, and snow during
the night near Lakes Huron and Superior.
Can bonary signals continue at Chicase, Miwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba, Marquetta,
Alpans, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland,
Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

Lo. AL OBSERVATION.
CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 154.

14me. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain The
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Maximum thermometer, 52: minimum, 21.

OENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICASO, Nov. 22-16:18 p. a.

Station. Eur. The Briad. Rain Britter.

THE COUNCIL

Reply of the Board of Public cerning the Fullerton Ave Conduit.

The Union Park Addition Recommitted.

The Scavenger Busin

The Common Council met last dent Dixon in the chair. ALDERMEN-ELECT.

County Clerk, with an accompan the official vote for Aldermen.

read, and the various Alderme formally declared elected, as follow first Ward, W. H. Richardson; S. R. Warren, Third Ward, David formally dec. W. H. Richardson; S. First Ward, W. H. Richardson; S. W. Warren; Third Ward, David C. Ward, Renesalaer Stone; Fifth W. Ward, Renesalaer Stone; Fifth W. Ward, Fred. C. Clark; Sixth Ward, Fred. McDonald; N. Ward, P. C. McDonald; N. Ward, P. C. McDonald; N. Ward, P. C. McDonald; N. Ward, S. P. Gunderson, Thirtoeuth Ward, A. N. Waterman; Thirtoeuth Ward, A. N. Waterman; Thirtoeuth Ward, A. N. Waterman; Thirtoeuth Ward, B. Quirkenth Ward Ward, A. N. Wasserman, Turrecenth, Case; Fourteenth Ward, B. Quirk Ward, N. Eckhardt and M. Ryan Ward, Peter Mahr; Seventeenth Ward. Peter Mahr; Seventeenth Schaffner; Eighteenth Ward, Micha Nineteenth Ward, William B. Dicking tieth Ward, John T. Corcoran. M. Ryan, Alderman-eject of the Ward, to fill the vacancy occasion resignation of J. J. McGrath, was a took his seat.

THE FULLERTON AVENUE CON e following communication the Board of Public Works:

on motion of Ald. Fitzgerald, the

on motion of Aid. The et al., tion was ordered published.

THE UNION PARK ADDITION Ald. Woodman said he desired to reconsideration of the vote by which failed to authorize the rurchase of to Union Park; and stated that we if recommitted back to the Contres and Public Grounds. The fain charges made in the newspahimself had been left out of the

Aid. Scheffier—Tou were not re-role was merely accounted for.
Aid. Weedman desired The Tain to state that the Aldermen had no with fixing the price or with draw report. The valention was set I reportable citizens and property-on Aid. Moore—The Aldermen had do with the voting, I believe. Aid. Woodman—I voted for it, acting to regret.
Mi. Fitzer aid moved to lay the The motion was lost by the follow

R. B. Bailey, Heath, Moore, Quirk, brud, bruch, Mr. President—14.

Mass-Richardson, Warren, Scone,
ton, OBrien, Hidgath, T. F. Bailey, V.
Richardt, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lee
Bartie, J. B. The motion to reconsider was

Jurphy—17.

Aus—Coey, Fitzgerald, Sidwall, Picke
M. B. Beiley, Heath. Moore, Campbell,
and, Byan, Brind, Lynch, Mr. Presiden

The subject matter was referred Committee on Wharves and Public The North Avenue Railload In connection with the engross granting permission to lay down a horse railway track on North arem objected strongly to its passage, two-thirds of the property-owners remoustrance. He understood that been busily at work trying scheme through the Council.

gainst if in the name of the citized property on the street, which was aimit of a street car-track.

After some discussion, the matter some discussion, the matter some discussion, the matter pond for one week.

NIGHT-SCAVENGER won Ald, Quirk presented a remonst the passage of the engrossed ordit it unlawful for any person to emissiones of cleaning privy-vaults manner to be prescribed by the Bowhich shall advertise for blds a which shall advertise for blds a contract to the lowest responsion price per cubic yard notic exceed.

Ald, Hildreth and Schaffuer urge of the ordinance, the latter states. Miller had spoken to him all Quirk characterized the oritisent to foster a monopoly. The lain New York parties who had a which they wanted to introduce, said they wanted to introduce, said to fobying had been done.

Ald, Schaffuer denied that any been done.

Ald, Campbell said an improvement in method of cleaning vanits was ble, and he lioped the ordinance we had, Lengacher appealed for the ordinance of the business, and move action upon the ordinance and wagons magazed in the business, and move beta, and one of the biggest and for the lowest proposed ordinance, amented the motion to postpone prevaile License for sostpone actions the motion to postpone prevaile the sensed Ordinance, amented the motion to postpone prevaile the sensed Ordinance, amented the motion to postpone prevaile the sensed Ordinance, amented the motion to po

The Committee on Schools rep mending the granting of authority shase of a school site near the cor place and Sibiey streets, at a price 112,000. The order was referred

WABARH AVENUE RAILW
An ordinance was submitted to
the Wabash Avenue Railwav Compa
to lay a horse-railway track on W
from Lake to Twenty-second of
seferred to the Committee on Rail
Ald, Cullerton prosented an or
ating blasting in stone quarries
limits. Referred to the Comm
dicary.

The Council adjourned.

Obituary Dr. Nathanie

From the Leasemeorth (Kon.) In
Dr. Miller, at the ripe age of pa
this life arily yesterday mornin
dence of his daughter in this city.
At a tender age, a mere boy, if
the army in 1812, and serve

Baker
Hospital cook....
Two cooks, each
Dining-room heiper
Assistant to Warden
INSANE ASYLUM.

Two assistant cooks, each.

Male watch.
Fermale watch
Washer.
Two faundresses, each.

Heiper
Dining-room helper
Ironer
Linen-room helper
Three washers, each

Seven scrubbers, each......
Watchman.
OOLDECTOR'S OFFICE.

Two clerks, each per month.
Two clerks, ten months.
Three clerks, ten months.
Three clerks, ten months.
Other face-stary height at \$125 per month, or

Assistant Treasurer \$2,000,00
Cashier \$1,000,00
Bookkeeper \$2,000,00
The subject of salaries was made the special

order for Wednesday at 2 p. m., to which time the Board adjourned.

A Japanese Execution.

The gods who commanded Tazak Hidechika to murder Mr. Haber, the German Consul at Hako

His cords were foosened, his neck bared, the hair arranged so as not to impede the murderous sword, and one knee unevered. He was pale but seemingly unconcerned. The swords of the executioners, soon to dip blood, were dripping water. One headsman advanced, and aiming at the prisoner's neck brought down a bungfing blow upon his shoulders. Suffering hornibly from this mischance, the body of the culprit fell forward with the head in the trench. A second and equally unsuccessful blow was struck, whereupon the assistant executioner stepped forward and aimed to sever the head from the trunk. All efforts at decapitation having failed, one of the horrible butchers seized the bead by the bair, and began sawing off the

he head by the bair, and began sawing off the

attendance, and the fanatical murderer being by this time hacked out of existence, water was thrown in his face, and the head, yet adhering to

the shoulders by some unsevered ligaments, was shown to the witnesses as evidence that the Consul was avenged, the law windicated.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT-FOUR NEW STORY AND BASEMENT

Lassile-est,
TO RENT-2-STORY HOUSE, 127% ERRE-ST.,
I sear Wells, 2 partors, 4 bedrooms, bath-room, kifehen,
laundry, and stor-room in basement, to responsible parties only. Apply at 126 Eric-est., or 6 Wisconsisted.

TO RENT-NEW HOUSES ON AMBROSE-ST., between Leavitt and Campbell, four rooms each, with water, at \$8 per month. E. R. HORD & CO., 88 La-

TO RENT-CHEAP-TO A SMALL FAMILY, A

TO REST NEW BRICK HOUSE, SIX ROOMS,

TO RENT-ROOMS.

WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR bash-av. TO RENT-TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rocus near Lincoln-av., on North Side; rent cheap. Address M & Tribune office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE THOMP-son House, 163 South Clark-st. Transients taken.

Office E.,

TO RENT-2 FURNISHED ROOMS (CONNECTED),

witeloset, and convenient for light housekeeping, or
for two young men. 268 West Randolph-st., corner Sangamon.

gamon.

TO RENT-IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS ROOMS.

With or without board, in any locality. Call at the Chicago Scarding-House Register, 126 Lasalle-st., Room 12. Information free.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c

TO RENT-OFFICES IN REPUBLIC LIFE BUILT ing, fire-proof, heated by steam, low rent. Apply t JOHN H. AVENY & CO., 159 Lass least, Room 3.

WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-ONE OR TWO FURNISH

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED-10 PER DAY-TO SELL TH

A. Home shut he sewing machine, price \$25. Beade you can make money selling the "Home Shutt whether you are experienced in the business or not, you wish to buy a sewing machine for family ness, our cultars will show you how to save money. Address JOH SUN, CLARK & CO., Clarkego, Ill.

A GENTS S STEEL-PLATE MAP FOR 25 CTS; 40X

A GENTS—\$6 STEEL-PLATE MAP FOR 25 CTS; 40X A 50 inches large, colored, sized, and varnished; shows from ocean to ocean; whole United States in a map; 1,000,000 places; cost \$100,000. Exclusive rights sizen. Send money for sample. 100 copies a day can be sold. The Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia.!

A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing mechines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, Wilson Exclusive Company, 197 State-st., Chieggo.

A GENTS WANTED-SEE HERE \$5 TO \$10 day; relt-ble and fast selling articles; steady we for all. Call at U. S. Agents' Exchange, 102 East Marson-st., third floor. A GENTS WANTED-NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL tourists, tayeling man a death to

A tourists, t aveling men a d others, wishing to solicit orders for a line of manufactured goods, which will not discommode them any, and will pay them well. Apply at 195 Bast Lake-st., un-stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE ON END. 41 West Lakes. Inquire at NEWBERGER & BENZ, 41 West Lakes. CROCERY, DRUG, CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY, of fancy goods, and other stores for sale; \$250 to \$25,000 required. J. E. KIMBALL, II Methodist Church Block.

PAG AND JUNK SHOP FOR SALE FOR 800 Best paying cash business now. Low rent; best location. Those meaning business address G 60, Tribung

No MATTER WHAT YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL. or trade, of business, call upon L. P. SWIFT & SON, Room 55 Ashland Block.

PATENT RIGHTS OWNERS OF GOOD PATENTS destrons of soling, apply to L. P. SWIFF & SON, Koom 55 Ashland Block.

THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED. \$1,000 In cash will buy my half interest in an old established light manufacturing business; profits, \$5,000 per year; theadvertiser is going to Europe. Apply to DEBARRY & DRAKE, IS South Clark-st.

\$1.100 BUY FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
Beceipts, 275 per day. Owner going to Europe. L. P. SWIFT & SON, Room 55 Ashland Block.

Warden Course

210.—Andrew Jackson, arrested for sentenced to the Bridewell for thirly leed \$10.—L. J. Hart, arrested for of law books belonging to the Law ald to the Criminal Court in bail of olas Branigan, arrested for disorderly sinced \$15.—John Bell, arrosted for onduct; continued till to-morrow in .—Joseph F. Miller, keeping a safter 12 o'clock at night; fined \$20.—n, arrested for disorderly conduct; on the Bridewell for thirty days, and Charles Jones, arrested for keeping bouse; fined \$25.—Lizzie Evans, are larceny of a watch from Dar Farned from the 21st inst.; discharged acting—Hattie Ayers, arrested on a right her with concealing mortgased hattels belonging to John M. Smyth, West Madison street; continued till do \$500.—Thomas Jackson, arrested for disorct; continued till the 25th inst. in .—Owen Dolan, arrested for the larperty belonging to the Burilington & coad; continued till the 25th inst. in .—William Murphy, arrested for varanced to the Bridewell for fifty whalen, arrested for varanced to the Bridewell for fifty y Whalen, arrested for varanced to the Bridewell for fifty y Whalen, arrested for varanced to the Bridewell for fifty with the 28th inst. in bail of \$200.

Minam—Anton Kennedy, arrested for disorct; fined \$25.—Hugh Keegan, arrested for forgery on complaint of mes; continued till the 25th inst. in .—Frank Ehrgang, arrested for disorct; fined \$25.—Hugh Keegan, arrented and disorderly conduct; fined

THE COUNCIL

aref the Board of Public Works Con-

erning the Fullerton Avenue

Conduit.

Recommitted.

The Scavenger Business.

ALDERMEN-ELECT.

send used to have done it? Answer—Men of exme direct to have done it? Answer—Men of exme direct to have done it? Answer—Men of exme that hims the Board of Public Works any fault to
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the send the minner in which said work has been
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more, which is the best answer to this question.

The board to the best answer to this question.

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On motion of Ald. Fitzgerald, the communication was ordered published.

THE UNION PARK ADDITION.

All. Woodman and the desired to move for a remaderation of the vote by which the Council field to authorize the furchase of the addition times Fark; and stated that he desired to lave it recommittee back to the Committee on There and Public Grounds. There had been eath charges made in the new spapers, though himself had been left out of the list of scataling.

M. Sohaffeer-You were not left out. Your

In motion to reconsider was carried by th

In Behardson, Warren, Stone, McClory, Culler-Billard, O'Brien, T. F. Bailey, Woodman, White, and Mair, Stont, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon,

Jan-Cee, Fitzgereld, Sidwell, Pickering, Schmitz, I. B. Balley, Henth. Moore, Campbell, Quirk, Cleve-and, Brat, Brand, Lynch, Mr. President—15.

and, Sym, Saini, Lynch, Mr. President—15.
The subject majers was referred back to the Committee in Wherves and Public Grounds.
The Sound Avenue Rathroad Track.
In connection with the engressed ordinance making permission to lay down and operate a lorse railway track on North avenue, Ald. Ryan objected strongly to its passage, stating that we think of the property-owners had signed a amoustrace. He understood that loobyists aid been busily at work trying to push the them through the Council. He protested quast in the name of the citizens who owned review on the street, which was too narrow to think of a street car-track.

Alter some discussion, the matter was post-

Alter some discussion, the matter was post-poned for one week.

Might-scavengen work.

Might-scavengengen work.

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Might-scavengen work.

Might

med that atvertise for bids and award the cates to the lowest responsible bidder, the loss seems by and not to exceed \$5.

Milliant and Schaffner urged the passage at a cultuance, the latter stating that Dr. and the state of the passage at the culture of the latter stating that Dr. and the state of the collection of the latter stating that Dr. and the state of the collection of the latter that species who had a patent process that they wanted to introduce, and a great late of the state of the s

Qurk said he had himself been approach-

ant Dixon in the chair.

os common Council met last evening, Presi

Internation of the chair.

ALDERNEN-ELECT.

A communication was received from the confidency of the communication was received from the confidence of the co entered the store No. 210 Madison reasy morning at an early hour, but the scared off, as none of the goods away.

Wes continue their work actively, tellogg has reported to the police was entered Sunday evening and a of larceny, in tapping a till nan-loon on West Madison street, and the was looked in the Madison Street

clock last night two young men had on over some trivial matter, or in front of Arcade court. One of truck the other in the face, and in a blow received a slight stab in the hap ocket-tmife. The name of the hap ocket-tmife. The name of the who did the cutting is Joseph Mar. I may be semployed on a railroad as name of the injured party was not No arrests were made.

In and five or six companions, who had a railroad, want into Gillard's to a railroad, want into Gillard's two and five or six companions, who had a railroad, want into Gillard's to the railroad, want into Gillard's two arrests were made. I would be say the word of the property of the word of the young named and—so he says—with the ded \$20 from his pocket. He won street Station, followed by the whole omplained. An officer was dispatched in and the first was arrested and Morrison informed the station-had would have Gillard's place brokes a mounting shout \$6.15 clocks.

morning about 6:15 o'clock Officers
Cabill discovered two suspicators
red men on the corper of Indiana
Twenty-fifth street, and arrested
taking them to the Cottage Grove
ion, and when near Twenty-fourth
on's prisoner broke away from him
terate struggle and ran down the
officer fired two shots at him,
believes they took effect,
tive escaped after running him a
's prisoner also resisted, out unand after a sharp fight he was
the station. He gave his name as
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the station. He gave his name as
the station. He was searched, and a
g-hnife, some silverware, and a
marked H. W. K., found on him.
They me — Joseph Milton, comto barge Argonaut, was brought be
missioner, charged with violation of
greas, March 31, 1835, in regard to
to, by force, in a foreign port, any
rine in the employ of the vessel,
as made on complaint of a woman
ret Heira, who was employed by
to 1st inst, as a cook on board his
the cause of disagreement existing
aptain and the woman, she was
chore at Port Saruis, Canada. Miltears to her for labor performed in
or which she was shipped, \$37.50,
and the debt with the woman, Comor which she was shipped, \$37.50, ag the debt with the woman, Compue dismissed the case.

CASUALITIES. an Falls from a Train and Incl. Noy. 23.—A brakeman no on the accommodation train of Cincinnati & Lafayette Raifroad, pintform of a baggage car, 2 miles netion, and was instantly killed, pintform of a baggage car, 2 miles netion, and was instantly killed, pintform of and his head and body ed. It is supposed the wind blew attempted to pass from the bag-freight-car, the wind blewing a ne. Mr. Corwin was a young manuside near this city.

Deet a delivery wagon on the levee, the driver, David Walke.

Carine Disasters. herath to fue Chicam Tribune.

[ov. 23.—A small fish-hoat connen was wrecked near Barcelona,
terrible atout that is still prevailrie. The men are supposed to be rie. The men are supposed to be mes not ascertained, inchooner New Dominton beat into in a disabled condition, the gale or foretomast, head-gear, etc. She ar quarters here, ow, name not ascertained, was to of the lighthouse pier last eventueled puriting her off this morn-

ar disasters are reported, but not y Killed While Hunting. Nov. 23.—While a young man and a companion were out hunt-lagring was accidentally shot and by his companion, who stumbled, his gun discharged, the whole fir. I spring's head. The body was actly last night, and interred to-THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

Nov. 23.—For Obio Valley and region, cold weather, north or ing barometer, and snow during Lakes Huron and Superior. sgnals continue at Chicago, Milder Haven, Escanaba, Marquette, inron, Detroit, Toledo, Clevoland, Rochestei, and Oswego.

Ocal Geservation.

Chicago, Nov. 23, 1874.

The Hu. Wind. Rain With.

if Quirk said he had himself been approach by intrested parties, and urged to support a change.

If Sideell said an improvement in the presentation of cleaning vanits was highly desirable to the country of the proof men and the hope the ordinance would pass.

If Lenacher appealed for the poor men was monthered to the postpone of the continues for six months.

If Campell said he detected in this one of a dries for that had come before the Countries for the biggest and fattest jobe as it blooked as though some contractor were as it blooked as though some contractor.

If motor to postpone prevailed.

If the contractor were a basic ordinances of the countries of the co

bitmary—Br. Navhonici Miller, in the Lamentorth (Kan.) Times, Nov. 18. In the Lamentorth (Kan.) Times, Nov. 18. In the saily peterday morning, at the resistent of the daughter in this city.

In the saily peterday morning the Doctor endits army in 1812, and served for several

vears with the land-forces. He was then made an assistant suignon in the United States Navy, and, during the remainder of that coatest, was in many naval engagements along the coast of the Atlantic. At a later period, in conjunction with Dr. Hoffman (father of ex-Gov. Hoffman, of New York), he was ordered as surgeon on board the famous historic ship Guerrier, the flag-ship of the Mediterranesh squadron, and the head-quarters of the gallant Commodore Decatar. In this capacity the Doctor shared in all the dangers and glory of the famous war with the Batbary States, and was at the surrender of Tripoli. Some years after resigning from the navy, we flud him married and practicing his profession in Columbus. O. There he rapidly acquired practice, wealth, and fame; none ranking higher as a physician or surgeon.

When his brother-in-law, John Tyler, became President of the United States, the Doctor was made Assistant-Postmaster-General, which position he held throughout the administration of Tyler and James T. Polk. For three years he and Miss. Miller kept house in the White House, as President Tyler was a widower. The Doctor moved to Weston some score of years ago, but for the past fifteen years has resided with his daughter, Mirs. W. G. Mathias, in this place.

The deceased was an extraordinary man, and was held in great esteem by the intellectual giants with whom he was brought in contact during his stay in Washington, and we have been informed by the older politicisms who survive, that he was the "power behind the throne" during Tyler's administration. To Union Park Addition Matter

#### SEEKING HIS SON.

Mishaps of Mr. De Forge at the Hands

of Chicago Justice.

Nelson De Forge, a plain and unpretending farmer from Forest Port, Oneida County, N. Y., arrived in Chicago last Wednesday in search of his little boy, an only child, now 6 years and 5 months old, named Francis De Forge. Since his arrival in this city he has met with many trials and tribulations, which would have worn out any one but a father in search of a darling boy he had not seen for three long years.

Something near eight years ago De Forge was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to the mother of the cuild above referred to. At the date of their marriage he desded her a piece of

property valued at \$2,000. Six months after the

he to the Board of Public Works:

In receive to your question in regard to the Fallerin stone conduit contract with Norris & Co., of
in the would respectfully reply as follows;

In the would respectfully reply as follows;

In the public repetitive reply as follows;

In the public repetitive reply as follows;

In the public repetitive could reasonably have
shown as no there parties could reasonably have
shown as the public representation of exsection in the limit of work say it is not as economin the meaned as it should be. birth of their child, his wife DISPOSED OF THE PROPERTY, and taking her infant babe, deserted the husband, -taking up her residence at Utics, N. Y. This was Dec. 8, 1868. In 1870 the wife relented and returned to the father of her child, and requested to be taken back into his confidence. This desertion, the husband thought, was without justifiable cause, and during her absence she had conducted herself in a manner that the honest old farmer could not forgive, and he refused to receive her again, but proposed that the child should divide its time between them. To this the mother consented. This they did for the space of two years. July, 1872, Mrs. De Forge, when she had little Frank in her pos-

> carrying off the boy wuhout consulting the father. Until the past few weeks Mr. De Forge rather. Until the past few weeks Mr. De Forge was unable to obtain any clue as to the where-abouts of his trush wife, although he has been uncessing in his endeavors to gain some information that would lead to the recovery of his lost treasure, a lad now 61/2 years of age. A few weeks ago he incidentally learned through the mother of Mrs. De Forge that she was hiving in August in this Generally tearnest through the months of Mrs. Pe Forge that she was living in Aurora in this State. Without delay the auxious father hast-ened with all speed to Aurora, with the hope that he would once more get his lost boy, made tenfold dearer to him from the long separation. heaphointment, and his fondly-cherished hopes

were dashed to the ground, for nowhere could he gain tidings of the object of his search. After remaining in Aurors some days, simost frantic with grief, and as he was about to re-trice his weart forward test, to his owners and trace his weary journey back to his lonely and disconsolate home at Forest Port, he received one little ray of light that caused him to believe

one little ray of light that caused him to believe that Chicago, the great metropolis of the Northwest, contained his little son. In making inquiries at Aurora on the last day of his stay there he received information that led him to suspect that the woman was response in the led him to with a man named John Herbert, who was her brother-in-law. With this ray of hope the eager father boarded the first train bound for Chicago, and arrived here last Wednesday. On landing in this great city Mr. DeForge was at a loss how to proceed, but he had learned while in Aurora that the woman in Schemes—For were not left out. Your is as acrety accounted for.

If Weedman desired The Tensune reporter assets that the Aldermen had nothing to do in the Aldermen had nothing to do in the Aldermen had nothing to do in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to it in the Street in the Aldermen had something to refresh himself with food, so cager was he to see his boy, he began his search. At the date of their marriage Mrs. DeForge was the table.

If Historian was lost by the following vote:

If Historian was lost by the following vote:

If the Aldermen had something to it in the Aldermen had something to the had learned for the Board who left his garret on Randolph street to come down and associate with Randolph Hair, Heath Moore, Quirk, Geveland, Ryan, on broth Mr. Fresident—18. Is-Binedson, Warren, Stone, McClory, Culler-Aften, Halreth, T. F. Bailey, White, Woolman, Mr. Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon, horror that she was

horror that she was

with Herbert, and that the three children were
known oy his name. On asking after little Frank
the lads somed out to the father the child, who
was at play in an adjoining yard. The father
was now beside himself with joy, and, approaching the little fellow, raised him in his arms and
covered the child's face with kisses. Mr. De
Forge being a stranger, and unused to the ways
of a strange and large city, did not know
what steps to pursue in order to retain the child.
He did not know what the laws of this State
were; whether they differed from the laws of
other States or not, be was totally ignorant.
Furthermore, he feared that, should the mother
of his child discover him, she would again con-Furthermore, he feared that, should the mother of his child discover him, she would again conceal the boy, and he would lose him. Therefore he left his son, after marking the place, and the following morning consulted the law-firm of Barber & Sprague as to the best method to proceed in order to recover undisturbed pessession of the lad. While at Aurora, Mr. DeForge learned that his wife, without baving obtained a divorce, as he verily telieved, had intermarried with one Southard Wier, with whom she has cohabited up to last summer, when she separated from him, and went to living with John Herbert. On giving his autorneys this information, they, Saturday last, in his behalf, filed in the Circuit Court a petition praying for the writ of haveas corpus, setting forth for the reasons given above that the mother of the child is wholly unit to have the custody of him, that she has no means of her own wherewith to educate the child, while, on the other hand, he is a reliable, industrious, hard-working, and temperature and not possessed of money and property smounting for white to hard-working, and temperate man, and possessed
of money and property amounting in value to
\$5,000, and therefore is the proper one to care
for the child. Mr. De Forge's

TROUBLES HAVE NOT YET ENDED.

The lad was to have been brought before
Judge Heaton yesterday. Saturday evening,
after the writ was issued, Mr. DeForge was ar-

Judge Heaton yesterday. Saturday evening, after the writ was issued, Mr. DeForge was arrested in front of his attorney's office by Officer Connell, of the Twenty-second Street Station, on complaint of his quandom wife, charging him with "kidnapping." He was confined in a cell at the station over Sunday, and yesterday morning, at the convening of the South-Side Police Court, he was arraigned before Justice Boyden for hearing, who continued his examination till the 28th inst. in bail of \$1,000. The unfortunate and unhappy man was mable to procure the required ball, and in default was committed to the County Jail. Yesterday morning the hearing of the case for the possession of the child before Judge Heaton was continued till today. Last evening a reporter of The Tribune interviewed Mr. DeForge in his cell in the County Jail, and obtained the above statement from him. The prisoner is a man 45 years of age, and hears the traces upon his sturdy, honest, farmer face of having passed through considerable sorrow during the past few years. Mr. DeForge expressed himself with no little surprise and disgust at the law, or imposition, or whatever it might be termed, by which a father, who is the lawful guardian of his children, unless the courts have decided to the contrary, should thus be imprisoned when attempting through the mediation of that very law to recover the possession of what he is lawfully and rightfully entitled to. He asserted that there were no grounds for his arrest on the charge of kidsession of what he is lawfully and rightfully entitled to. He asserted that there were no grounds for his arrest on the charge of kidnapping; that he had made no effort towards the recovery of his son further than stated above. He remarked that his arrest was for the purpose of persecuting him, but for the sake of the one object—the possession of his child—he could and would stand it; that he was confident the law would straighten the whole affair when the case was brought into court to-day.

Mrs. W. H. Heward, Jr., of Braintree, Mass. Mrs. W. H. Heward, Jr., of Braintree, Mass. was lately walking in the streets of that town, accompanied by her husband, when they met an intoxicated man, who was more than ordinarily demonstrative. Just as the Howards came abreast of the inebriate, he gave a whoop which was so sudden in its effects upon Mrs. Howard that she dropped dead at her husband's feet. She was a robust and healthy woman, and her death was propounced by her physician, Dr. Dearing, to be the consequence of Irights. Fixing the Appropriations for North, South, and West Chicago.

Further Discussion of the County Attorney's Pay.

The Salary List.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. Present—Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Russell, Conley.

vacancies.
Commissioner Harrison was called to the

the regular order of business was taken up.

tax-books for 1874 the following:

WEST CHICAGO.

resolutions were introduced by Commissioner Clough, as follows:

Resolved, That if any committee appointed to investigale their own acts shall call upon the County Atterney to add them in their own defense, the County Attorney shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for such service, to be paid out of moneys belonging to such members, and not from the County Treasury.

of the United States out of the County Treasury.

Commissioner Glough supported the resolutions by saying that a competent man to serve as County Attorney could be engaged for \$3,000; and even if the salary should be reduced to \$2,500 a year, the valuable services of the present official would not be lost to the county. In any case, the able counselor now setting as Chairman of the Board, who left his garret on Randolph street to come down and associate with such ordinary men as farmers, distillers.

Commissioner Crawford—"And provision dealers."

Commissioner Clause, at A. S. shall be paid to the County Attorney in lawful mod the United States out of the County Treasury.

were either ardious or extremely valuable. The speaker once more referred in a sarcastic manner to President Astion, whose valuable acquirements, in a legal point of view, were ever at the county's service order and be sat down.

Commissioner Crawford called the speaker to order, and he sat down.

Commissioner Crawford said that the previous speaker had insuited the entire Board through its Chairman. He showed malice and malignancy in what he had said, and if the speaker could not succeed better in sinking out of sight such unworthy motives he should act the part of a continuous and region its such in the Cand. gentleman and resign its seat in the Board. He vindicated the action of the Investigating Comwindcased the action of the investigating committee, saying that it was not to have been expected that enemies of the members charged would be appointed to investigate their acts. It had been amply shown that the investigation was fruitless, and he hoped that the majority in the Board would hereafter cease the practice preferring baseless charges, and that they

year.

The Committee of the Whole arose and re-ported progress, submitting the following list of salaries acted upon: Fen bailiffs, Superior Court, each .... \$1,200.00

Ten bailins, superior Court, esca.

Tariteen bailins, Circuit Court, esch.

Eight bailins, Criminal Court, esch.

Two bailins, County Court, esch.

County Agent.

Assistant. Warden, Insane Asylum and Poor-House. ... \$ 100.00

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS— 9-room cottages and lets on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sis, he ween Lincoln and Robey-sis. ARZA CKANE, Room 3, 48 South Chark-st. L'OR SAIR-ON LONG TIME AND WITHOUT I any money down to parties who will build, 5 lots on Harrison-st., corner aberdeen. Also 30 lots on Wastern-av., Oakley and Leavitt-sta., corner Polk. DAVI-SUN & WELGH, 16 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE 31 FERT ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-third-st.

25 feet on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-first-st.
Lots on Ashland-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

MEAD & COE, 155 LaSa.

COR SALE-GREAT AUCTION SALE OF REAL Estate. We have had placed in our bands some of to make. We have had placed in our hands some of the most reliable property in Chicago and its suburbs, enthresing stores, height, and resistences, situated in all parties the city also, Hyde Park and Washington Heights are property, who we shall sell without re-erps on Monday, Jan. 11, 1875. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Ancioneurs, 108 Medisons at CO., Auctioneers, 108 Madison-st.

POR SALE: BARGAIN HUNTERS WITH 2000 TO
31,600. Attention. We are doing an extensive loaning
burshess. There are some who desnot pay their incumbrances and must sell for what you will give or loss their
property. THUESDELL & BROWN, 108 TITE-av.

POR SALE-AT A REAL BARGAIN, HOUSE ON
Thirt third-st., east of State-st., two-story and
beament some front, 10 rooms, price \$4,000. S. D.

PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st. I'OK SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT 100x200 FERT ON northwest comer Ashland av. and Jackson 1. Injure at 135 South Clark-st., in bank. COR SALE-A SACRIFICE, HOUSE AND LOT,

LOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 125x125 FEET ON Contre and Church-sts., 12 second block west of Lincoln Park. GEO. PAYZANT, Room 2, 17 Madison st. FOR SALE-NOS. 876, 876%, and 878 STATE-ST. be seld very cheep; lot 50x151, to 30 ft alley. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6, Bryan Block. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-EVANSTON HOUSES AND CHOICE sore property at reasonable prices. JOHN GULVER,

A cree property at reasonable prices. JOHN GULVER, Room 6, 116 Washington-at.

JOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR A FEW days only, 5 acres, 2 miles from city, near station; it trains daily. H. G. COLLIN, 80 LASalle-st., Room 4.

JOR SALE—Sto Will BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 s month until paid; one block from depot property shown free. Cheapest property in market, IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Boom 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. NOR SALE—A GOOD STORE AND LOTS IN THE village of Dwight, arranged for the hardware, stores, and agricultural implement trade, including the manufacture and sale of tinware. It is situated in the best business location in town. Ground-floor covers about 3,200 square feet, and second floor arranged for two families and heated with furnace. For further partienirs call on or address 0, POTTER, Dwight, Idvingston Cormity. III.

County, III.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MY HOME IN Rockford, III., for a house in Chicago; will assume and pay the difference, or will pay all cain. GEORGES.

MOORE, 180 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PINE LANDS—I OFFER a quantity of pine lands situated in the Counties of Octonic, Wis, and Marquette County, Mich., comprising in all about 12000 acres. The timber now standing thereon has been estimated at over 150,000,000 feet. For particulare apply to JOHN J. MACDUNALD, Trustee of Dodge & Co. 9 Nassaust., New York City.

WANTED-WE HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER moroved or unimproved; if the latter it must have not less than 40 feet frontage. Must be a bargain. MANN & CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st. WANTED-TO BUY A GOOD 6-KOOM COTTAGE with 80 or 100 feet of land in a suburban town not over a miles from Chicago; must be in a good neighborhood. Can pay part cash, balance in monthly payments. Address H 29, Febune office.

W ANTED-I WANTA FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, W South Side, & 12,000 or \$15,000; will pay part cash, balance in Cornell lots. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN her by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great News haper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson at A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to ONAS GREDREYS Lean Office, 528 State-st. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELS-MA, 397 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS. pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PET's BONE'S, 288, 288, and 250 Fifth av. Stock called for any part of the city, free. BOYNES, 28, 289, and 280 FROBAN. Scotz called soring any part of the city, free.

DENTAL NOTICE—DR. MARSH HAS RETURNED from his vacation, with now energy, to do for his patrons and all that wish his sorvices. Call and make appointments at 800 Wabsh-av.

appointments at 800 Wabash-av.

I ANE FURS AT A SACRIFICE—
Handsome seal muff and boa, price \$10.
Genuius Royal semine muff and boa, \$13.
Stylish lyax muff and boa, \$10.
Black martes muff and boa, \$10.
Mink muff and collar, \$10.
Mink muff and sollar \$10.
Mink muff and boa, \$10 TO RENT-FOUR NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT Is brick dwellings corner North State and Illinois-sts., \$50 per month; sito one brick dwelling; \$50 limins-st. Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Building

TO RENT-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front-dwelling, No. 8 Eldridgo-court, Also unfurnished rooms, suitable for families or single goutlemen, in marble-front house in good location on South Side. For particulars inquire at 8 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT-6 ROOM COTTAGE ON TAYLOR-ST., Incar Orden-av., \$15 per month. Cottage on West-cri-av., hear Hubbard-st. E. L. CANFIELD & CO., 70 Lassille-st. ASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING AND ALL kinds of needle work. 197 Milwankee-av.. up stairs. URS-FURS-FURS-AT AUCTION, 202 MAD son-st., Tuesday morning, Nov. 32. Ladies are in wited.

WANTED-A LOCATION IN A COUNTRY TOWN to carry on tailoring, or work for soins other person.

Call at No. 97 Canal-st., te-day.

WANTED-GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, AND CI-M. BEVERLEY & CO., 12 Methodist Church Block. WANTED-BY A TRAVELING SALESMAN, SAM ples of teas, cigars, and tobaccos to sell on commission. Address H 22, Tribune office. W ANTED—ABOUT \$16,000 WORTH OFMERCHANdie for cash and roll estate. Principals only apply
y letter or in person to I. W. NYE, No. 86 South Clarkt., Room 9, third floor. WANTED-I WANT TO PAY CASH FOR AN OF-Clarket.

TO RENT-THE 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. & Cassest. 12 rooms, furnace, and all modern improvements. Rent law. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

W ANTED-TO BUY-A SALOON LICENSE BY C. A. MAY, 135 East Adams-st., elgar stand. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.-FURNISHED BOOMS, TO REST ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE, keeping, from \$2.50 to \$5 per week, to respectable parties; no cuffdren. EDWARDS, 557 Milwankee-av. 1999 With coard.

2999 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—A FEW FIRST
board, pleass he accommodated with good board, pleasant room, hot and cold water, bath, etc.

Terms reasonable. TO RENT-ROOMS FOR HOUSEKERPING, &5 TO 815 per mont. Apple a 37 West Lake-at. South Side.

South Side.

Fildring & Court. Near Wabash. Av.—
Good board for ladies or gentlemen, from \$4 to \$5
per week, with use of piano. Day board. \$4. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO REFT ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING-3

rooms \$12.4 rooms, \$15.2 rooms, \$10.2 also cottage of

rooms \$12.4 rooms, \$15.2 areams, \$10.2 also cottage of

rooms \$12.4 rooms, \$15.2 areams, \$10.2 also cottage of

rooms \$12.4 rooms, \$15.2 areams, \$10.2 also

Park. Call \$4.18 West Madison-st., Room \$2.

To RENT-TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT

To RENT-TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT

cast forms with modern improvements, on Ontario-st.,

sat the state of the state of

42 AND & BAST MONROEST, OPPOSITE PAL-mer House—Splendid table; new house; \$5 to \$7 per week; English family; rooms heated. per week; finglish family; rooms heated.

24 AND 285 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO
ince-furnished rooms to rent with board at moderate rates. References required.

350 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE SECOND story front room, with alcove, one medium sized, and one single room for rent, with or without board; day boarders accommodated.—A PLEASANT FRONT gas, heat, and bath, for \$18 per week; family small; references explanged.

Hotels.

DISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NOS.507TO 515 WEST MADlison-st., J. F. PIKESON, Managor- A first-class, comeniently-located family hotel; also an excellent home for
oung gentlemen, and all persons remaining in the city
we days or weeks. Horse cars and stages pass the door
tourvenient intervals; prompt and polite attendance,
learniness in all departments, and good table are requities bountifully furnished at this house. Prices to suit
he times. o times.

JEVADA HOTEL, WABASHAV., BETWER!

Madison and Monroe-sts,—Excellent board, \$7 peeck and upward; day board \$5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A STUDENT Of Rush Medical College. Address F. F. FRIGON, Rush Medical College.

BOARD-AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, private family or where there are but few boarders preferred; terms reasonable. Address E.S. Tribune office. ed rooms, for light housekeeping, where I can do the ring for the family for the rent. G 90, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A SECOND-STORY ROOM or high-light basement suitable in location for small wholesale basiness. Address, stating location, for three days. K Sp. Tribune office.

FINANCIAL. MONEY TO LOAN-ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, small amonats, on short time; secured paper ought. JUHNS, MALTMAN, 59 Clark-st., Room 25.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st.. Room 2. Loan Office, ES Clark st. Room 2.

MONEY (HERE) TO LOAN ON CHICAGO
real estate; or will buy good purchase-money mortgages. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building. MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECUR ties, small smounts, short time, and reasonable ra of interest. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER bends, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Radoph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. Goiph-st., near Ulark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YBARS, upon improved city property, at current rates. First-class purchase money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVEY, 85 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-\$1,500, FOR ONE OR TWO YBARS; first mertgage. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 185 West Madison-st. Loan Agents, 183 West Madison at.

W ANTED—THE LOAN OF \$30, FOR ONR YEAR, for year and up life insurance policy for \$600 payable in four years, as security. Address K 44, Tribune office.

\$\( \) 1 O TO \$1.000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pay-200 per cent a month. Seno for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 9 Wall-st. New York. \$1,500 TO LOAN-FOR THREE YEARS, AT TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st. \$10.000 \$5,000, SOME SMALLER SUMS. To funds in hand. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

SEWING MACHINES. A BARGAIN—A NEW, IMPROVED SINGER FAM A ily sewing machine, new and perfect, with leaf, cover, and drawers. Cost \$50, for sale at \$45. Residence 54 Michigan-av. Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OF
fige Ill State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments
le per cent discount for cash. CINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUT.
Malsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on month.
parments, rented, and repaired. MACHINERY.

FOR SALE-A 10-HONSE POWER ENGINE AND boiler, with governor, all complete, very cheap for cash. Address T. T. PROSSER, No. 2 Margaret-st., Chicago, III. Chicago, Id.

MITH'S PLANING MACHINE, NEARLY NEW,

at a bargain for cash; o will exchange for furniture.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., 204 and 205 East MadWANTED-MALE HELP

Bookkeppers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN
A resilicioning house, Good references required,
Apply at corner Twelfth and Canal-sts. MORRIS &
GOLDSCHMIDT. WANTED TWO YOUNG MEN WHO UNDER-ing. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 268 to 254 East Kinzle-st.

Kinzie st.

Trades,
WANTED SEVERAL GOOD PRACTICAL SHOP outlers. No stiture med apply. 33 and 8: Wabash-av.

WANTED-A GOOD COAT AND PANTS TAILOR
to go to the country. Apply at 23 and 25 Walnahav. on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at I o'clock. av. on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER WHO THOROUGHLY
understands and can run a trip-hammer. Non
other need apply. Inquire at 131 Detroom st., Rooms a WANTED-CARPENTER-CALL AT EYE AND WANTED CIGAR-MAKERS AT 653 WEST MADI-

WANTED-A CAPABLE, PRACTICAL PRINTER willing to devote his personal attention to the print willing to derois his personal attention to the printing and job-work on a newspaper published for the past four years at Trinidad, Col. T., and invest a capital of \$1.000 to \$1.500, taking a half-interess in the paper, in connection with a partner who will attend to the editorial dudies. Correspondence solicited. For full particulars address CS, Tribune office.

WANTED-SIX CABINETMAKERS AND FOUR CAPTURES, CORREST, GOLDER OF M. SWINEY & BRO.

WANTED 5.00 FIRST-OLASS LABORING MEN to load and unload vessels; also, 1,000 sailor men to assist; wages, 87 per day. Apply to WALSH BROS., stevedores, No. 23 West-st., New York City. WANTED—AN AMANUENSIS, OF GOOD LITER ary abilities, capable of enlarging upon and extending original notes to an entertaining and agreeable manter. State former samployments and salary superticed, which must be low. Address, in own hand-writing, Post-Office Box 72, Chicago. Box 72, Chicago,

WANTED-SOLICITORS, FOR LIFE-INSURANCE on a new and good plan. To the right party 80 per week and commissions extra will be paid. Address L72. Tribune office, giving name, address, and references.

WANTED-SALESMEN, TO CANVASS THE CITY for an article in general demand: liberal commission. Apply, from 8 to 14 a. m., at 110% South Clark-st., in basement.

in basement.

W ANTED—A BARKEEPER, ONE WHO CAN
W speak English and bas a knowledge of the wholesale
business; small selar; and board. Also, boy to wait on
table. Address C B L, city Post-Office. WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL IN THE COUNTY; must be smart and reliable, and give reference.

Apply as City Hotel.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE CANVASSERS, E NONE need respond but active, responsible men. Apply at the Pilot office, 123 and 134 East Lake-st., between 10 and 130 clock s. m. this day. and EO clock s. m. this day.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL IN CITY OR COUNtry entirely new popular household articles: \$3 to
\$15 bays cutst. Pays largely. American Novetty Company, 113 East Madison.st., Room 22. WANTED-MEN THAT ARE LOOKING FOR A permanent and legitimate business that can be made to may on small capital can send for 90 cent samples free. KAY & OO., Chicago, 164 East Randolph st. WANTED-LABORERS - PLENTY OF WORK South. \$5,000,000 appropriated for leves work alone. Tickets for sales at greatly reduced rates. 101 Clarkets, corner Washington.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A CIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Call at lest Indiana-a.
WANTED-THREE COMPETENT GERMAN OR a cook, second girl, and laundross. Apply at 655 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERL. WHO UNDERSTANDS
housework, in a small family; will have good treatment. Call at 11 North Clark-at., Room 1. No frish.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASHAND tron. Apply at 235 North LaScille-at.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er; Protestant; good reforences required. Apply in forences at 500 North Dearborn-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL MOYED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL AND ANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, AND ANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, AND ANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, AND I FOR ANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, AND I FOR ANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND I FOR ANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND I FOR ANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WASHED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WASH, AND GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL FOR GENE WANTED-EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL.
Good wares and steady place. Apply at 48 Rast
Nonroc-at., up-stairs.
WANTED 8 GOOD SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS FOR
general housework at THOMPSON'S, 10 and 13
East Madison-st., third floor. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. 14 Centro-av.

WANTED-DINING-ROOM GIRL AT 26 WEST

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-25 EXPERT NEEDLE women; also fearners for bead work. Apply at MRS, HODSON'S, 319 South Halsted-et. WANTED-DRESSMAKERS. ONLY THOSE WHO can do the nicest work. Apply at 216 Thirty-first-st

Nurses.

Nur

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. BARGAIN-PAIR HEAVY, CHUNKY HORSES,

A a new driving horse; also a good single work horse.

68 West Monrou-st.

A BRAND NEW PHILADELPHIA MADE TOPbuggs, never been run a day, cost \$50, for sale at
\$150. Kesidence 545 Michigan-st.

CUTTERS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE, FOR SALE
deap by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 108 Kast
Madison-st. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY
one open and one two-scated buggy: also two new,
light delivery wagons, cheap, at 268 South Canal-st. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE SIZED 8-year-old horse, fit for bus or wagon; is a good trav-cler; price, 865. Also, a good, atout work mare for 830; is worth 875. At 371 West Fifteenth st., near Centre-av OR SALE-A FINE HORSE, HARNESS, AND dies cas drive him; siegh cos 1820; whole stablishment will be sold for \$175; tegether or separate; can be seen at Woodruff House Stables. WM. T. GIBSON, 664 Michi-gan-av.

GAU-AV.

FOR SALE — SRVERAL GOOD BUSINESS
horses, cheap; would exchange one or two for lumber, coal, or groseries. 63 West Monroe-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM, MONGAN
Park; superior basement stable; ground floor; good
care and feed. C. H. BEUKWITH, 2 Mouroe-st. HORSES WINTERED WITH TAME HAY AND grain, \$2 per week. Refer to Wm. Clingman, 18: Dearbornet. Adgress C. B. KASTON, Decricid, Ill.
Top EXCHANGE TWO PAIR DRAUGHT MULKS.
Top 'bus horses at Ogden-av. 'Bus Stables. Trial WANTED HORSE AND BUGGY, OR SPAN OF horses and carriage, for some of the best lots at W horses and carriage, for some of the best lots at South Englewood, on Vincences-av. and in the grove-only two blocks from depot. S. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSallest. 6-95 WILL TAKE A GOOD MARE IF TAKEN
OUT this marning by 10 o'clock. Warranted to work to
anything. 44 West Adams st.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD TO A octave plano-forte, overstrung bass, agrado attach most, andist latest, insperiements, richty-polished case with scrp-unine plynth and moldings, four round copress carved legs and tyre-const \$500, and has more heen used for sale with stool and cover; price, \$250. Residence 54 Michigan; and STORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS I.
Dianos and organs; will retail instruments during the
holidays at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure
a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or
Estey Organ. Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging one \$35 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, al-wing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. Ill State-., near Adams, st., near Adams,

TO CHURCHES—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A bas voice capable of reaching "low E" would sing in a choir for first-class instruction in voice-conjusting and reading. Address PROFUNDO 99, Tribane office.

WANTED—TO MEET OR CORRESPOND WITH competent teachers of the fluts, cornet, clarionst, violoncelle, harp, and atther. THEO. J. KLMORE & CO., 766 West Lakees. OU., 706 West Lake et.

WANTED — TO RENT — A GOOD NO. 1 PIANO
cheso, rent to apply on price at option. Apply by
letter at 498 North Clarke et.

\$300 WILL BUY A GOOD STRINWAY PIANO
is not new, but will do botter service than any
low-priced piano. 261 Warren-sy. HOUSEHOLD GOODS

CALL AND EXAMINE THE FERRLESS PARLOR

bed, it is the best; our woven wire mattresses, cots, and children's beds are the best in the market. WHIT-TLESEY & PETERS, 131 East Madison-st. FOR SALE AT YOUR OWN PRICE, ELEGANT plush parlor suit, bair-cloth parlor suit, reassood pianoforte, Singer sewing machine. Residence, 545 Michigan-av. FURNITURE—A GENTLEMAN OWNING A VAL-uable patent will sell the right for the Western States. Unital required \$2,500. Address F. W. RICH-ARDSON, 345 Pearlst, New York. PARTIES HAVING HODNRHOLD GOODS, OF any description, to dispose of, can find a dash buyer by addressing G 64, Tribune office. WANTED GOOD CARPETS AND CABITET FUR niture to amount of \$1,000, to be paid for with reacate and cash. Address P. O. Box 160. FOR SALE.

FOB SALE-3 SCOTCH LAP-ROBE AND 2 PAIR F gool horse-blankets, cost \$70, for \$30; together or sep arate; 1 office-desk, and office-dhairs. Call at 51 South State-at., in-descenant, TOR SALE-TWO FINE STOVES, ONE VERY large and bandsome, calculated for store, hall, or noted; the other of medium size. Will sell either at half-price. Address or call fourth floor 151 and 183 Fifth-av. FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHCAGO
F Tribune for 6 months, ending June 30, 1874. Address
XXX, Tribune office.

TOR SALE-HOGARTH COMPLETE, 150 STEEL engravings, \$7.50. 1-andon Art Journal 1873, price 36, at MILLER'S Cheap Book-store, 102 East Madison-st., basement.

TOR SALE A COLLECTION OF 200 LAW BOOKS; I also on exhibition a file of the National Gazette, of Philadelphia, from 1821 to 1894, worth \$3.00—not for sale. 189 Clart-st., Boom 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

JOUNTON WANTED - BY A COMPETENT
JOUNT MAN as bookkeeper, accountant, or elerk. Ne ant is desirons of a re-engagement, permanent or terwise. References unexceptional; disengaged in a onth. Address D 77, Tribune office.

JIUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN 22 years of age as clerk in grocery or as man of all work in an American family. Am willing to work for small and a supplied to any one wanting buth help. Please sent address to FGS. Tribune office. Traces.

Traces.

ITUATION WANTED—AS A DRAUGHTSMAN IN
an architect's office by a young man (German); wages
not so particular as situation for the winter; his trade is
nason. Address K 57, Tribune office, for three days.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

ITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN
Englishman; no cowman; thorough, practical horse
san. Best of city reference. Fes, tribuno office. SITUATION WANTED - AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of city references. K 47, Tribune. OITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young man (Swede) of seber and steady habits, not afraid to work. Good references given. Address F 47, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DO COPYING BY A good penman. Address J W L, Ogden-av. and Tay CITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN TO ) work for for his board this winter. Address E S. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG DANISH at 281 North Green-st.

CITUATION WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

WORK. Apply at 634 State-st. OWE. Apply at 624 State-at.

CITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS.

Cook in a first-class private family, whose there is no washing or troning; also a situation for a second girl in a private family. Good references in both cases. Unit at ITTE-AST Twelfth-at., up-stairs. ITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE A PROTABLE A PROTABLE A PROTABLE A PROTABLE AND A RESPECTABLE A PROTABLE AND A SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL WHO HAS worked two years with me; she is a first-class chan-bermaid or waiter. Please call, or address 65 West washington-st. Washington-st.

S. TIUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
de second work in a private family or boarding house,
most Jackson-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
by girl to do general housework to a small family or second work; can give good reference. Call at 160 Canalport-av. CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL in a private family, to cook, wash, and iron. Call at MS North Rucker-st., corner Chicago av. SITUATION WANTED BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO second or general housework. Please call at 175 Rush. nell-st.

ITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO RESPECTABLE
German girls, one as cook, the other as second girl, in
first-class private American families. Inquire for two
drys at 128 dissell-sts, North Side. Second work or general bousework. Please call at 86 arrabce-st. for one day, in the basement. SFIUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, ONE who is capable and willing to work. Call at 258 Calunet-av.

PITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a pr SITUATION WANTED FOR ONE OF THE MOST excellent house-servants (Protestant), and thoroughly etent. Apply at 221 State-st. competent. Apply at wil State-st.

Situations Wanted — By A FIRST-CLASS cook; also a competent second girl; will assist with washing. It Canalporter.

Syoung woman in a small private family, who thoroughly understands her business, and can show good city references. Call for two days at 188 North Ashiand-av. STUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl from the East, to do general housework, or second work; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is willing to work. L67, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED - TO DO GENERAL

Soamstresses. valid lady; is a competent dressmaker. Best of reference if required. Call or address W P K, 9 Union Parkplace.
SIUTATION WANTED—AT DRESSMAKING, CUTting, and fitting, in families by a fashionable dressmaker. Room 87, 191 West Jackson-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SECOND
girl; best city references. Call at 151 West Twuntycond-st.

QIPUATION WANTED-BY A GIRLOF MIDDLE

Seed years to take care of a child and help in the
housework, or in a small family for general housework.

Luquire 550 North Wellar. TITUATION—WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, To years old, as childrena' nurse or do second work. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY TO Stake care of and teach children; also dressmaking and piatu sewing in a respectable family. Call or address for three days at 117 Meaghor-st. SITUATION WANTED-AS WET NURSE, BY A young woman. Call at 90 Ohio-st., North Skie.

Housekeepers. to sew and care for an invalid, by a competent lady dress G 47, Tribune office.

Employment Agents. SITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and Gorman help can be supplied at Mrs. DUKKE'S other, & Milwanke-av.
SITUATIONS WASTED FOR GOOD HELP OF all kinds, as MRS. THOMPSON'S, 14 Twentisth-st.; also MRS. BALKAM'S, 197 West Washington-st. Miscollaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS IN A private family by a young lady (American). The best of reforences. Address E.5. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WANT TO TRADE NEBRASKA LAND FOR plano, organ, single top buggy, and set harness; will pay part cash. Address, stating price, &c., A 8, Tribune office. office.

M. R. C. SCHARNHORST, FROM OMAHA! IS here. He has about 4,000 acres of land to exchange for marchandise. Apply at once to WILLIAM B. KELLER, 168 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED REAL estate, horse and top buggy; stylish ng; brose 7 years old; good driver; describe property. Address H 89, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE A GOOD HORSE WITH ONE
S. J. L. CURTIS. 5. J. L. CURTÍS.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BUSINESS BLOCK OR CONTROL STANDARD CONTROL STANDARD CONTROL CONTROL STANDARD CONTROL STANDA TO EXCHANGE AT THE HARNESS SHOP, 607 West Lake-st., harness of any kind for wood of coal. West Lake-st., harness of any kind for wood or coal.
TO EXCHANGE—ACRES, BLOCKS, OR LOTS AT
South Rendewood or Washington Heights, close to
station on C. & R. I. R. R. and Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad, for good farms or other good property. L. A.
GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st. GILBERT & CO., 28 Lavalle-st.

WANTED-FA CTORY. WITH MACHINERY,
whort distance from Chicago, in exchange for elegant
rebtal property, with cash. Address S, Tribune office.

WANTED-PRINTING PRESS. THE SUBSORIBters want a good second-hand cylinder steam or hand
power press not less than 30 to inch bed. Will give the exchange 16 a cree choice land within 10 mass of this than
ralload; it was a substantial to the exception of the control of the control

LOST AND FOUND. POUND-NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, WHICH THE Cowner can have by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of H. M. BULLWINKLE, with M. Matson & Co. Mation & Co.

I ONT-ON SUNDAY APTERNOON, A LARGE I lemon and white setter dog. A liberal reward will be given whoever will rature him to the gun store, 79 South Clark-st. E. THOMAS, JR.

I ONT-ABOUT 8:30 LAST EVENING, A BLACK Li Newfoundland dog, answers to the name of Cap. The finder will be rewarded by returning the dog to 65 Gurly-st. J. T. McGRATH. OST-SUNDAY, IN OR RETURNING FROM a sum of money and two gold pieces. The finder will be rowarded by leaving it a '72 Twenty-second-st. rowarded by leaving it at 72 Twenty-second-et.

I OST-IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE WATCH
I and chain from 16 Illinois-st., Wednesday last, will
return the same to CHAS. H. KEHL, I Michigan-av.,
he will receive \$50, and no questions asked.

I OST-A LARGE TURKEY POCKETBOOK
Contents, notes and memorands, payment on notes being stopped. Suitable reward will be given for the return of same to A. M. SHELDON, Room \$1.165 Washington-st., basement. ington-st., basement.

CTRAYED-FROM 288 WEST ADAMS-ST., ON

Monday moraing, one large black horse; slights chafe
on bresst from collar. Any information concerning him
left at the office of the Excelsior Stone Company, 266
South Market-st., will be suitably rewarded. \$40 will be given, AND NO QUESTIONS asked, for the return of the clothing, chain, etc., taken from 213 North Wells-st. on Saturday last. Address, saying how they can be had, C 25, Tribuns office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 TO JOIN ME in a legitimate business in St. Louis that will not more than double above amount first year, and double itself thereafter rearly. 'Twill bear strictest investigation, and the chance must be enatched up immediately; no nonsenss. Address F 99. Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED-FOR A SHORT TIME with from \$5,00 to \$10,000, to carry on the increased of a cash manufacturing business, where the advertiser has aiready \$75,000 invested; parties can have the handling of their own money, and a liberal compensation

DARTNER WANTED A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with from 25,000 to 810,000, in a safe and profitable manufacturing business; to the right man, the is a rare-chance. Address, with real name, G 70, Tribune office.

Thr Had, kan Weather.

2 W., gentle. Ol Clear.

35 W., brisk. Ol Clear.

3 W., brisk. Ol Clear.

2 N. W., brisk. Cloudy.

2 N. W., brisk. Clear.

3 W., brisk. Clear.

4 N. W., brisk. Clear.

3 W., brisk. Clear.

3 W., brisk. Clear.

4 W., brisk. Light mow.

5 Coudy.

6 Light snow.

1 Cloudy.

2 W., brisk. Cloudy.

2 W., brisk. Cloudy.

3 W., brisk. Ol Cloudy.

4 Light snow.

1 N. W., brisk. Ol Cloudy.

2 W., brisk. Ol Cloudy.

2 W., brisk. Ol Cloudy.

3 W., brisk. Ol Cloudy.

4 Light snow.

4 Drair.

5 N. W., brisk. Ol Cloudy.

5 Cloudy.

reach to The Chicago Tribune.

In. Nov. 23.—The Republican has lumber trade of the past year, income of lumber manufactured the season is as follows: Lumber, lath. 9,700,000; shingles, 16. winate estimate of the amount of received. Lumber, 20,800,000,000; shingles, 4,030,000. Total more and receipts: Lumber, 51,-th, 14,200,000; shingles, 30,000, and and receipts: Lumber, 51,-th, 14,200,000; shingles, 30,000, and 16 the Stock how on hand, 81, the lumbermen of Winous are d and generally prosperous.

E LUMBER TRADE.

be Committee on Schools reported, recom-tions the granting of authority for the pur-sua of ashool site near the corner of Gilpin as and Sibley streets, at a price not exceeding the order was referred for engross-

wardinance was submitted for granting to watch a venue Railway Company permission of a submitted for granting to watch a venue, a lake to Twenty-second streets. It was not to the Committee on Railroads. Culerton presented an ordinance regulating in stone quarries within the city a Referred to the Committee on June Co

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Chairman tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and ap-pointed Commissioner Conley to fill the vacancy. Commissioner Clough resigned his membership of the various committees upon which he was appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Commissioner Singer, and Commissioner Conley was assigned to such

chair, the Chairman expecting to be called away before the meeting adjourned.

On motion of Commissioner Burdick, the order of unfinished business was suspended, and

TOWN TAXES.

Commissioner Burdick, of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, submitted a report authorizing the County Clerk to extend upon the

SOUTH CHICAGO.
Current expenses.
Indebtedness. Total...... \$33,000 .....\$ 19,300 murder Mr. Haber, the German Consul at Hakodadi, Japan, abandoned their vengeful emissary to an awful fate. Kneeling in front of the Judge who had tried him, and in presence of the foreign Consuls, he was sentenced to death. It was agreed that the execution should be so far private that there should be no witnesses but three Consuls and certain officers of justice. Tazak was carried to the place of execation in a kage, guarded by a dozen policemen. The scene of death was a small court within the prison walls, surrounded by a high wall. At one side sat the witnesses. In the middle was a trench 6 inches deep and 3 feet in length. Brought in blindfolded, the prisoner was made to kneel upon a mat by the side of the trench. His cords were foosened, his neck bared, the hair arranged so as not to impede the marder-

Current expenses. \$300

For Commissioners of Highways, the following:
Lemont, \$3,300: Leyden, \$1,000; Bloom, \$1,200; Hanover, \$400; Palistine, \$800: Palos, \$1,200; Barrington, \$100; Rich, \$800; Niles, \$1,000; Maine, \$800; Lyons, \$230; Worth, \$2,000.

The report was concurred in.

The report was concurred in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In connection with a report of the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, recommending that the Board advertise for proposals for keeping in repair the plumbing in the Jail and Criminal Court building, some discussion arose, and the matter was postponed.

The Committee on Public Service was authorized to have additional vault room built for the Superior Court, at a cost not exceeding \$500.

The Committee on Judiciary reported, recommending the acceptance of the proposition of John R. Lewis to reclaim 200 acres of swamp lands at his own cost, he to have half the lands so reclaimed. The report was laid over for one

lands at his own cost, he to have half the hauds so reclaimed. The report was laid over for one week, Commissioner Ashton raising the point that another person had a contract for reclaiming swamp lands.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the salary question, Commissioner Jones in the chair.

After discussing minor matters for some time, resolutious were introduced by Commissioner Clough, as follows:

Hessilved, That the further sum of \$3,000 per year

County.

Commissioner Clough replied, disavowing an Commissioner Grough replied, disavowing any personal allusions, but saying that some of his remarks had seemed to apply to some of the Commissioners. While he charged no one with fraud, he still believed it would be a fraud upon the people of Cook County to fix the County Attorney's salary at \$6,000. He was not bound at any time to vote with the majority, but should act independently and fearlessly in spite of the badgering and the tyranny which had sought to crush him. He would not be souffed out. He crush him. He would not be snuffed out. He

crush him. He would not be souffed out. He did not intend to resign; he could not be compelled to resign; he did not propose to act upon the suggestion to resign.

Commissioner Crawford disclaimed any intention to offer any such suggestion, but hoped the gentleman would show a little better humon, and not be so free with his charges and assemblement.

the gentleman would show a little better humon, and not be so free with his charges and assertions.

PRESIDENT ASHTON

made answer in due form to the personalities which had been indulged is, saying that it surprised him to see such an advantage taken of the County Attorney (whose mouth was sealed) to whip the Attorney over the speaker's shoulders. If the Commissioner had been actuated by the idea that he (Ashton) was a candidate for the office of County Attorney, he would disabuse his mind of such an impression. He did not presume upon his elevated position,—which he did not deny that he occupied, as compared with that of the Commissioner,—but regarded it as his good fortune. He had never met a man whose estimate of his own censequence exceeded that entertained by the Commissioner. He had no doubt that God had made him a man, and made him of the best material He had at hand at the time; but neither God nor man shared in the exalted opinion of the work that was entertained by the work itself. The Commissioner was a large man, and weighed a great many pounds, but it would appear upon examination that his weight was rated in the proportion of nine ounces to the pound.

Commissioner Bogue moved, as an amendment, that the County Attorney's salary be fixed at \$4,000. This was voted down, as were also the resolutions offered by Commissioner Clough, which received only the vetes of Commissioners Bogue and Clough.

On motion of Commissioner Herting, the

On motion of Commissioner Herting, the salary of the engineer at the County Hospital was fixed at \$1,500,—an increase of \$300 over last

...\$2,500.00

more and more a centralizing nation; and we

and insured our existence as a people in the fu-

ture. The restoration to power of the Dem-

ocratic party would be to endanger the very ex-

istence of the Union. This would be the remoter

be economica ly most disastrous. It would unset

tle the minds of business men, and paralyze in

dustry: for who knows what a Democratic Gov

ernment might do? Its advent to power, con

sidering this fact, would be as distressing on bus

iness as a financial panic. The probability of its

obtaining power we consider small. The possi-

bility, however, is there. The only way to pre

vent it surely is for the Republican party to pu

forward its best efforts and best men, and to ad-

ocate its best measures. This done, our bus

ness prosperity, and the blessings purchased so

learly during four years of war, will be assured

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

There are a number of Republican newsp

tem of minority representation because

has none. The same result happened as the

election in 1872. In 1874 the Opposition election

two of the three members, though the district

gave over 1,000 Republican majority. In the

Kane and DuPage District, the smaller county

elects two Representatives, and the district

elects two Democrats, though the district gives

In both these cases, the loss is due not to any

1,500 Republican majority.

danger. Its immediate effect on the country would

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874. PTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE) 6.00 | Sunday ..... 2.00

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Dally, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee Dally, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wee Address
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, bet GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, opposite

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Fugagement of Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau "Was She Right?" HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street,

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Harry Linden MCCORMICK HALL-North Clark street, corner of the Concert by the Adelaide Phillipps Company. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Special Conclave Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Taesday) eve ing, at 7½ o'clock, at the Asylum, for work on K. ' Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. I order of the E. U. E. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—There wi be a regular meeting of this Lodge at their hall, No. ' Monroe-st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, fo pusiness and work on the Second Degree. The fraternit ordially invited.

BUSINESS NOTICES

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—LEMON, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Nectarine, Celery, Orango. Peach, etc.,—for flavoring Ice Creams, Custards, Pies, Bianc Mange, Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, etc.
"Have sold Burnett's extracts since 1862: SUPERIOR FLAVORS; STANDARD IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY."—Blushnell & Annin.
"Having sold them for the past eight years, can recommend them as boing the REST IN THE, MARKET,"—H. H. Sioddard. "Give the best of satisfaction to our trade. Can recommend as being THE FINEST IN THE MARKET."—Sebs & Frilman. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

## The Chicago Tribune

Tuesday Morning, November 24, 1874.

Incomplete returns from the French municipal elections indicate a general victory for the Re publicans. Fuller information is necessary to an intelligent statement of the results.

Indictments have been returned against the keepers of twelve gambling-houses, including the notorious McDonald. If the police will secand the efforts of the courts, the city will soon be rid of the gamblers.

The proceedings of the Board of Trade yesterday in the Sturges case reflect very little sredit on any of the persons principally conterned. The speakers were for the most part violent and ill-informed, while the auditors were untractable and foolish.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy is likely to escape proseention altogether in consequence of the refusal of Shawnee County tax-payers to bear the expenses of his trial. The Senator is charged with bribery. The evidence against him is strong, and it seems as if his acquittal could be compassed only by a resort to subterfuges and

The Common Council last night reconsidered the vote by which the Union Park addition ordisance was lost and recommitted the whole question. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some Aldermen who voted for this iniquitous measure to glorify their record, and to rejoice that the newspapers have not called them thieves and proved them so. We believe that the newspapers will do ample justice by all the rogues if the Union Park swindle is finally sonsummated.

Some interest attaches to the case of Father Rousselat, a Catholic priest in Montreal, who has declared his intention to go to jail rather than bury in consecrated grounds one of his parishioners who had been placed under the ban. The British Privy Council has ordered the burial, and the disobedience of the priest may open the way for a vigorous exercise of discipline. But all parties should be satisfied with the burial of the recusant in consecrated grounds by a Protastant clergyman.

The Pope has written a letter thanking Carfinal Cullen-who, it will be remembered, denounced "The Talisman" because it was written by an Irishman and had religious music in itbecause he has condemned the address delivered by Prof. Tyndall at Belfast. Not content with Cullen's abuse of the unfortunate victim, the Pope himself takes a hand in, and calls him a 'spiritual pirate, despoiling the souls of men." The good old gentleman of the Vatican ought not to get out of temper in this manner, as it will probably be very easy for Tyndall to demonstrate in his next lecture that the Pope, despite his infallibility, is a purely material institution, and that, being matter, what he says is no

The resignation of Mr. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has been formally made and accepted. We do not heritate to say that Mr. Mullett can easily serve his country in a private station better than in the office which he has vacated. There are many grounds of complaint against Mullett. He is not a superior architect. His notions of art are crude and fanciful. His influence upon the architectural types of the country, though it has been limited, has been, so far as it went, pernicious. The intense conceit and egotism of the man have concealed from him a knowledge of his incapacity. He has been bumptious, arrogant, and impertinent to his superiors in office; rude, severe, and arbitrary with his inferiors. He attempted to deal with Secretary Bristow as he had with other heads of the Treasury Department, and he was beaten. The charges against Mr. Mullett's integrity have never been established

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday in provisions, and irregular in gra) o. Mess pork was active, and 25c per brl higher, closing at \$19.50 cash, and \$20.50 seller Feb ruary. Lard was active, and 254@5c per 100 hbs higher, closing weak at \$12.90 cash, and \$13.35 seller February. Meats were quiet and ef sier, at 5%c for shoulders, 9%@9%c for short r ibs, and 9% @9%c for short clears. Highwines vare quiet and steady, at 98c per gallon. Lake freights were dull. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was more active, and 11/2 higher, chosing at 911/2 seiler the month, and 91%0 seller December. Corn was 1@2c higher, but wear, clo sing at 81%c eash, 79e seller the year, and 68c for new. Oats ware 2@3c higher, and weak, closing at 551/20 bash, and 56% c seller the month. Rye was more setive and firm, closing at 81c. Barley was duli this country shows that we have been becoming

and easier, closing at \$1.28@1.2814. Hogs opened dull and 15@20c lower, but closed firm, with a part of the decline recovered. Sales at \$5.90@7.15. Cattle were quiet and without quotable change. Sheep were duil and easy.

A brief paragraph appeared in this paper a weel

or two since facetiously alluding to the fact that Brothers Moody and Sankey were making profit in selling hymn-books in Great Britain and Ireland, whereupon we are besieged with interviews, letters, and religious newspaper articles assailing us upon this account. The Chi cago correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, is one of the fiercest of the latter. He commences his screed with the lament that THE TRIBUNE "is not on the side of righteousness." We may it this connection inform this reverend gentleman that THE TRIBUNE is a political newspaper en gaged in printing the news, and leaves the special question of "righteousness" to the re ligious newspapers. He then proceeds to be labor THE TRIBUNE by furious epithets such as "infamous" and "vile." and b threats which are as silly as they are impotent. The charge that Moody and Sankey are selling hymn-books is truthful, so far as we know. It was first made in the dumns of one of the most important and infuential of the English reviews, -the Speciator we believe, -and has since been reiterated by reputable correspondents. But, if it is true, wherein is it wrong that the Reverend Thompson should make such a fuss about it? Wherein is it "vile" or "infamous" for Moody and Sankey to sell bymn-books? The Reverend Thompson may see something "infamous" in the charge; we do not. This is the only satisfaction we can give the Reverend Thompson. Meanwhile, if he doesn't like to read THE TRIB UNE, he can let it alone. This will relieve him from the necessity of making any more such silly exhibitions of himself as he has in the Herald

unfairness or injustice of the system, but to s and Presbyter. dishonest attempt on the part of the majority to disfranchise the minority in spite of the sys-REPUBLICAN VERSUS DEMOCRATIC PRINtem. Thus in the Thirteenth (DeKalb, Kendall, CIPLES. and Grundy) District, the Republicans, not con-The questions of State sovereignty, of the tent with the two members they were entitled to right of nullification, perhaps even of the right under the minority system, grabbed at all three. of secession, are not, as has been too often as They pominated one candidate in each county. sumed during the last two years, "dead issues." The Opposition, taking advantage of this blunder A divergence of views on these all-important of the Republicans, nominated one candidate questions it is that has differentiated the Repubfrom Kendall and one from Grundy. They conlican from the Democratic party from the begincentrated their votes equally between these two ning. The Republican party is the incarnation and elected them. It so happened that the third of an idea, and that idea is the supremacy, au member was elected from Grundy. Had the Rethority, unity, and majesty of the nation reprepublicans of that district acted in good faith. sented by the General Government. The Demo they would have elected two Republicans, and cratic party, on the other hand, is the embodi-DeKalb would have had a member. The loss of ment of the principle of what is called "State the member in that district was due, therefore, rights;" but which, carried out to its legitimate to the attempt to prevent the minority having consequences, means State sovereignty, disinany Representative at all; and, like all similar attegration, division, national dissolution. The tempts at a denial of rights to others, results in War of the Rebellion, on the surface a conflict giving the intended victim more than he claimed. between the North and the South, was In the fifty-one Representative Districts of the in reality a conflict between the Repub-State there were but seven departures from the lican and Democratic parties and principles. The result contemplated by the system of minority North represented the Republican idea of unity. representation. In the Third District the Opponational authority, and national supremacy; the sition elect three Representatives, because the South the Democratic doctrine of State sover Republicans failed to cumulate all their votes on eignty and of the dissolution of the Union at the their candidate. We have explained already the will of the individual States. It was to maintain facts in the DeKalb District. In the Fourteenth the central article of the Democratic creed that (Kane and DuPage) the Republicans wasted some the South inaugurated the Rebellion. It was to 4,000 votes on independent candidates, giving oppose it that that the North, or rather the nathe Opposition and DuPage County two memtion, sacrificed its best blood and incurred its bers. In the Twonty-seventh District (Logan enormons national debt. If the Democratic and Tazewell) the Opposition had a slight maloctrine of State rights, as interpreted by the jerity, but they were not aware of their strength, South and the Democratic party previous to the and had but one candidate, and the Republicans War, be the correct explanation of the Constitugot the other two. Precisely the same result tion of the United States, then the gigantic sacwas had in the Twenty-eighth District (McLean), rifices made by the people to preserve the integwhere the Opposition, though unexpectedly in a rity of the Union should not have been made majority, had but one candidate. In the Thirtiall, and it was a most grave mistake to have eth District (Champaign and Piatt) the Opposimade them. Viewed from the Democratic and tion had a majority of 400 on the popular vote. the Republican standpoints respectively, the They, however, had two Democrats and War, the emancipation of the slaves, and our two Independents running for Representanational debt, appear in an altogether different tives, and the result was the election of we Republicans and one Independent. In the previous to 1861, the War should never have Thirty-third District (Cumberland, Effingham, been waged; the slaves never have been and Shelby) the Republicans had less than onefreed; and the national debt should never fourth of the whole vote and the Opposition have been incurred. There is no evidence might have elected three members, but they had that the Democratic party has changed

its principles of constitutional interpre-

journal of State sovereignty at this time of the

day may seem like composing a lugubrious ghost

question was dead and buried. Our only ground

for so believing it, however, was that

the Democratic party was supposed dead and bur-

ied. Recent events have galvanized the body

into action, and, if it does revive, it must revive

the old issues and be itself again. But the ques-

ever-living issue. It runs like a thread through

the whole of our history. It was a question un-

der the old Confederation. The States under

the articles of that compact were truly Demo-

cratic States, completely independent. The

Union they formed was only a league. It had not

even the privilege of taxation. It had no judi-

cature, no control over commerce, and, although

it might create debts, it had no power to pay them.

Each of the thirteen States had its own little

army. The Confederation was a failure—just as

our present Union would be could Democratic

principles obtain the ascendency in this nation

The argument used by Washington against the

Confederation may be used against the Demo-

crats of to-day with all the force that it had

against the former. Washington said, speak-

ing of the Confederation, that he could

not conceive how we could long exist

without lodging somewhere a power which

would pervade the whole Union in as

energetic a manner as the authority of the State

Governments extend over the several States;

thus pointing out the danger to the nation of the

We are no advocate of unlimited centralis

tion, nor are we scared by the word. There is

some centralization in all countries. In anarche

alone is it entirely absent. Centralization to

detrimental degree is impossible in this country,

There are too many forces to oppose it. All we

advocate is a sufficient degree of centralizing

power to promote the good of the whole country

and save us from dissolution. The history of

principle which gives life to the Democracy.

tion of State sovereignty is not dead. It is a

story to frighten children. We thought the

tation, and, therefore, though it must The cases where the minority system failed to look upon the War as a fait accompli, what is eturn Representatives exactly as it was intended there to assure us that it would not, could it reto do are few in number, and the failures are gain power, repudiate the national debt and not due to the system, but to the mistakes of the indemnify the Southern slaveholders for their majority in some cases and of the minority in losses consequent on emancipation? If not others. Now let these Republicans who comfalse to their principles, they certainly would do plain of the minority system compare the total all this. Southern Democrats would certainly of the members elected with the results which demand it; and would not Northern Democrats would have followed the election under the old yield to the demand rather than submit to a diplan. We have compiled a table showing the vision in the party and the consequent loss of general vote in each district with the politics of power? The question is well worth pondering. hose elected, including all the Independents The Democratic party not having rejected its no the Opposition That table is as folold principles, and these principles having led the nation to the brink of destruction on one occasion, what assurance have we that they may not lead it there again? To write in a daily

four candidates, and lest a member in conse-

VOTI 1874.	ELEC	TED.	OLD I	PLAN
Rep . Opp.	Rep.	Oppie.	Rep.	Opp
2,9 85 2,603	2	1	3	
3,1 47 3,12	2	1	3	1 ::
1, 925 5,596	**	3	1	3
J ,160 3,714	1	1 2	3	3
1,235 3,663	1	2		3
2,898 3,355	i	2		3
3,528(2,939	2	1	1 3	1
	2	1 1	1 3	1
	1	2	11	3
	2	1	3	
4,070 2,636	2	1	3	
3,814 2,752	1	2	3	
4,776 3,228	1	2	3	1
2,348 4,392	1 2	1 2	3	3
2,910 2,901	1	2	1 3	3
3,312 4,445	2	li	3	1 -
3,062 2,149	2	li	3	1::
2,839 2,292	2	î	8	1::
4,251 (3,008)	2.	ii	1 3	1
4,736 3,013	2	i	3	1
	2	1	3	1
2,792 3,831	1	2		3
3,294 4,914	1	2		3
	2	1	3	1
4,031 4,083	2	1		3
3,92013,997	2	1		3
2,993 3,468	1 2	1 2	11	3
3,466 3,835	2	1	3	3
	1	2	11 -	3
1,889 6,262	i	1 2		2
	î	1 2		3
	i	2	11	3
2,304 5,154	1	2	11	8
	1	2	1	3
2,209 4,291	1	2	1	3
	1	2	1	3
	1	2	11	3
3,410 3,640	1	1 2	11	8
2,606 4,545 2,680 4,330	1	2	11	8
2,680 4,330 3,584 5,030	1	2		3
3,279 4,927	1	2	11	3
1,774,5,723	î	2	11:	1 3
2.137 5,560	i	2	11 ::	3
	i	2		1 3
2,982 4,076	1	2 2	1	1 3
	1	1 2	11	1 3
3,369 3,461	1	2		3
	-	84	1 =	-
	69	84	11 54	99

This table shows that the Republicans elected d 9 of their nominees to 84 of the combined Opsosition, while had the old plan been in operation they would have elected but 54 to the 99 of the Opposition. The Opposition gain a few members in the exceptional cases we have noted, but not as many as do the Republicans. Had the old plan been in force, the Republicans would have elected but 6 members in all the districts numbered from 24 to 51 inclusive. In this consecutive list of 28 districts the Opposition would have elected 78 members, leaving the entire

body of Republicans in that half of the State great factors in the solution of the problem will have not been hurt by it. The last step we without a Representative. Of the 69 Republic- be the use of steam on the canal. Many attook in that direction preserved us as a nation | ans elected 31 were elected as minority Repre- | tempts have been made, and many failures have sentatives, while but 19 minority members were resulted. There have been three main difficulelected by the Opposition. In the face of these | ties. The bulky machinery necessary dim facts, the Republicans of the State have certainly | the carrying capacity unduly; the cost of the no cause of complaint against the system of minority representation.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP. One of the duties of the Legislature of Wis onsin just elected will be to chose a Senator of the United States for the term expiring March After two years of experimenting, the boat i 3, 1875. Mr. Carpenter, the present Senator, and ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn have been named with others, as candidates for the support of the Republican members. The Republicans are in a majority of the Legislature, and will have to make the choice. The namers of Wisconsin are say, in some cases, considerable bitterness. Mr. Carpenter, being in the office, is, of course, the age by horses, makes twice the speed at half the central figure of the discussion.

There are but few men in the country who are the superiors of Mr. Carpenter as a lawyer of pers in this State which find fault with the sysas an orator. He combines great learning with great ability. He is, moreover, a gentleman of several districts the Republicans have lost mem genial, liberal manners, who captivates and bers that they otherwise might have elected makes friends of all who come in personal con-The Sycamore Republican complains bitterly that tact with him. There has been no abler Senof the three members elected in that distric stor than he for many years; no one more (DeKalb, Kendall, and Grundy Counties), two capable of serving his country and his State have been selected from Grundy and one from with distinction. Kendall, while DeKalb, the much larger county,

Gov. Washburn is the very opposite of Mr. Carpenter in many respects. Though not a earned lawyer like Mr. Carpenter, he is not the ess fitted in other respects for the important duties of a statesman. Though not possessing the brilliant talking talents of his rival, which can make the worse appear the better reason nor to make the good better Ithan it is; though not a man to captivate by his eloquence, he has that faculty, rare in these days, of enforcing conviction by the honesty and earnestness of his character. Both gentlemen have Congressiona records. That of Mr. Carpenter is a brilliant one, distinguished throughout by his great ability, and stamped with his triumphs as an orator. Mr. Washburn's record is that of an honest, inflexible opponent to all schemes of plunder and extortion. He left Congress with clean hands and without a suspicion upon his integrity. He has served the people of his

State as Governor with great satisfaction. We are not disposed, even by implication. rive any credence to the scandals official or per sonal which have been repeated against Mr. Car penter: we are disposed to treat them as malisious fabrications, and yet there is a feeling among the people of Wisconsin and of the coun try generally that, had Mr. Washburn been Sen ator, there would have been no such scandals During the late campaign in Wisconsin, the ossibility of Mr. Carpenter's candidacy for re ection was discussed. In many counties there was a direct pledge demanded of Republica candidates for the Legislature that they would not vote for Carpenter. In others, caudidates nominated had to declare their opposition to him, or to disclaim being committed in his favor. There was evidently a strong opposition to his re-election among the Republicans. The result of the elections is variously claimed by the friends of the candidates. There are 80 or 81 Republicans elect to the Legislature, and a majority of these in caucus will determine who i to be elected. The Milwaukee Advertiser professes to have information to the effect that these members will vote in caucus as follows Washburn, 47; Carpenter, 23; doubtful, 11 It is but just to say that this is the estimate of paper which opposes Mr. Carpenter's election

with much personal feeling. WAKE UP. NEW YORK!

The West has long been warning New York City that she must do something in order to retain her commercial supremacy. Transportation via the lakes and the Erie Canal was once cheap. It made the metropolis. It is now com paratively dear. Yet the merchants of New York have seen the great cause of their prosperity ceasing to act without doing a thing They are now, however, shaking off this lethargy They have become half-conscious of the fac that grain is flowing from Chicago north of then to Montreal, and south of them to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Boston, too, is looking longingly through the Hoosac Tunnel toward th grain-fields of the Northwest. New York, brought face to face with these facts, is beginning to realize that hereafter eternal vigilance will be the price of the control of the grain trade.

Mr. George R. Blanchard, one of the Vice

Presidents of the Erie, has written a noteworthy letter on cheap transportation to the Produce Exchange of New York City. He professes present, in this, the views of the trunk lines in general. He says that, if the Exchange will put in force a proper system of grading and inspecting grain, the roads will, without increasing their customary charges, unload all grain from their cars; guarantee the quantities unloaded allow four days' boat storage; insure against marine risks for ten days; and carry the grain in lighters to any point in the port. The roads will not build elevators, because the storage and distributing boats will take their place, and because the steamships which carry the bulk of the grain shipped to Liverpool will not go to the elevators to load, but will insist on the continuance of the system of loading by lighters. The magnitude of these offers shows that the railroads are desperately afraid, and the Produce Exchange's demand for still further concessions shows that the merchants are bound to keep the grain trade if they can. Their interest in the matter is really far greater than that of the roads. The Pennsylvania Central, which runs to New York, is not at all anxious for through freights beyond Philadelphia. It has elevators at the latter city and owns a steamship line plying between it and England. It is plainly to its interest to stop the grain it carries at Philadelphia. The Nev York Central does a constantly-increasing trade in connection with the Massachusetts roads. It will do more when the Hoosac Tunnel is in use. If Boston thrives at the expense of New York City, the Central will not lose much, if anything, by the change. The Grand Trunk, of Are they in favor of the concentracourse, is devoted to Montreal. The Erie, which, at first sight, seems bound to New York, and is more so than any other road, has only to take up the bankrupt Boston. Hartford & Erie in order to share Boston's promise of prosperity The one transportation-line on which the me tropolis can rely with absolute certainty is the Erie Canal. New York will find in this the key to the difficulty. Now that the people have ity for the Vatican, has asserted these claims, ever adopted the amendment legalizing the abandonment of the lateral canals, the surplus fund of the Erie, which have hitherto been spent in of the United States be found? What position keeping these useless ditches open, will not be will the Bishon of this diocesa, who is a very needed. The high tolls can be cut down, and excellent, talented, and loval citizen, take when transportation to New York by the lakes and the he is required to transfer his civil allegiance, or

coal consumed was great; and the waves can by the revolution of the screw or paddle washed away the banks. In 1871, the Logislature New York offered a prize of \$100,000 to the inventor of the best steam cana boat. About 200 plans were submitted vented by William Baxter, a well-known en gineer of New York, took the prize. On her las trial-trip she carried 200 tons of freight 3 1-10 miles per hour, with a consumption of 148 pounds of coal per mile. The nearest competi tor carried the same weight in the same tim discussing the subject, and with, we regret to only 21/2 miles, and burned 76 pounds of coal to the mile. The Baxter boat, compared with tow cost. The boat has made 6 miles an hour with out hurt to the banks. A company is now being formed which will put on the canal, as fast as they can be built, 100 boats of the Baxter patent When this has been done, grain can be shipped from Chicago to Liverpool in about twenty days -five by the lakes, five by the Erie, and ten by the Atlantic. The one thing needed then will be the extension of the great national system of water-ways westward from the lakes to the Mis issippi by the construction of the Rock Island

& Hennepin Canal. There is another way in which steam may pe aps be profitably applied to towage. It is by the construction of a narrow-gauge railway along the tow-path. A heavy engine running on thi could drag a long line of loaded barges. Engineers who have studied the subject say that transportation in this way would be speedy and

By making the most of the Erie Canal in son of the ways we have mentioned, New York City can still retain a good share of her old-time supremacy. She can never again monopoliz the Western grain trade, however. Her rival are too energetic to suffer that. The competition of the five great ports, Montreal, Boston New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, is the gurest guarantee of cheap transportation in the

A WORD TO AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Our readers have already been made suffi iently acquainted with the points at issue in the controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning upon the political powers which the latter asserts are prerogatives of the Papal authority. Hitherto we have considered his subject in a general way, and more particu arly as it affects political complications in Euope. It has, however, an application nearer ome, and one which is worth considering. As rehbishop Manning, of Protestant England, resses the Papal claim to political power with authority to act in the premises, and pre-ses i in the most aggressive and unqualified manner the Catholics of this country can hardly remain neutral on this question, and it becomes in eresting to know how they are going to stand in his important matter.

First, what does Archbishop Manning mand? We quote from the summary of his discourse before the Roman Catholic Academia as printed in the London Times :

Commenting upon the proposed system of interns Geneva, he said there could be but one authorize arbitrator between the nations of the earth, and tha one was the one who was not interested in the temp ral affairs of one nation more than another, but we impartial to all, and that was the Sovereign Ponti imself. Other questions which he invited their mo rious attention to were the infallibility of the Holy ual authority, and, amidst all the conflicting opinio of the world, the ultimate necessity of acknowledging civil allegiance to him as their only safety. If they would only prepare themselves, he did not fear for the decrees of the Vatican itself. But they must

have no half-hearted measures. They must have no half-fearful, half-hearted assertion of the Sovereign England, and to the world, the Sovereign Pontiff's claim to infallibility, his right to temporal power, and the duty of the nations of the earth to return to their aliegiance to him. If they did this, if they proci this with no uncertain sound, Protestants of Ei them and be convinced. If, on the other hand, they minced matters, and spoke in half-fearful measure want of honesty.

This declaration is unmistakable in its mean ing and clear as the sunlight in its purpose. It disposes also in the most summary manner of Archbishop Bayley's letter, which was printed in our last issue, in which he says :

It has no foundation, either in the word of the d ree nor in any possible deduction from these words thought even that it would have any such bearing I am certain never entered into the mind of any mem ber of the Council. The Vatican canon did not chang in one iota the relations of Catholics to the civil power any more than it changed those of Protestanta. It le civil society, where the New Testament leaves it Blessed Lord left it when He told us God the things that are God's." In other words, Archbishop Bayley affirms

political power. Archbishop Manning, on the other hand, affirms that it does, and has summoned a Catholic Congress to meet in London and make the demand. This pullifies the former's statement, and leaves him in a position where he must choose whether he will render the the Fabian policy seems the safest. things which are Cæsar's to Cæsar or to the Pope, and it places every other Catholic in this country in the same position. What are they going to do? Will they be found on the side of loyalty to the Republic, rendering allegiance to the Pope only in spiritual concerns, or will they transfer both spiritual and civil allegiance, or any part of the latter, to the Varican and renounce any of their fidelity to the Gov. ernment which protects them and claims in re was written down "Mother turn their exclusive civil allegiance? Do they propose to demand a restoration of the time Smith arose and objected to such when Kings walked parefoot to holy shrines and Emperors humbly prostrated themselves before the Papal toe? Do they propose to accept the protection of the Government and render their ovalty to Rome? Are they in favor of dismembering free Italy and erecting a Papal political throne in the "Eternal City." and of dividing the fragments of Italy among Bourbon despots and decayed pensioners of the Vatican tion of a civil power in Rome which will exercise absolute sway over body and soul. and destroy liberty of thought, of speech, of conscience, and of worship; which will strip the In this happy land of religious toleration State of the power of defining civil rights, and affirm that in every conflict of law the ecclesiastical authority shall alone be recognized Since Archbishop Manning, speaking by author true subject of the Government has the right

ment to the Vatican. There is, furthermore, an mportant political bearing in this matter.

It is time that those who are in a position speak should make a categorical expression of their intentions and let the loval people of this country know where they will stand when the contest comes. Will they take the ground of Archbishop Manning in 1874: "You must assert the ultimate necessity of acknowledging civil allegiance to him (the Pope) as your snlv safety," or will they take the ground of Bishop Doyle in 1825 : " Our obedience to the laws and the allegiance which we owe to the sovereign are complete, full, and perfect "?

BAILROAD LEGISLATION

The great trouble about the recent railros we of the Northwest has been that they were framed by men of insufficient knowledge. The subject was a new one. There was a popula emand for instant legislation. It is not strange that patent defects exist in the laws passed un der such pressure. Only the first chapter of railroad legislation has, however, been written. The cases appealed under the present laws cannot be reached by the United States Suprem Court within two years. The laws respecting roads that are passed during the coming winter should be framed with the utmost care. The law-makers need to know what has been thought said, and written on the subject elsewhere. The reports of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission are mines of suggestive information, but they are disfigured an undue regard for theories untested facts. The history of the Belgian railways which we have already given in full, is rich in hints. England furnishes a vast mass of ma terial. One of the best papers on the subject from an English source was contributed by Mr. Richard Jeffries to a recent number of Frager It presents the real scope of railway legislation fully and clearly. Mr. Jeffries suggests the following topics for legislative action: Permanent vay; rolling-stock; method of management railway employes; compensation. Under the first head he puts the appoi

of Government inspectors, whose duty it is to see that the road-bed is kept in good condition the regulation of fencing; and the enforced maintenance of a sufficient number of tracks at junctions and large stations. Under the head of rolling-stock he proposes laws for the use of continuous brakes; for the building of cars and the manufacture of couplings after certain approved patterns; and for rigorous tests of axles. etc. He would improve the method of manage ment by a series of rules about switching trains on side-tracks and running on time, and by the prohibition, partial or total, of excursion trains. As for the railway employes, he would have the hours of work of the subordinates diminished and the precautions for their personal safety increased, and he would fix, by law, upon the higher officials a rigid responsibility for ecident and mistake. On the vexed question of the regulation of fares and freights Mr. Jeffries contents himself with saying that "the laying down of a clear and decided doctrine of

ompensation" is needed.

Our condensation of his lengthy article shows that Western Legislatures have touched only the A, B, C of railroad legislation. There are many détails of railway management on which laws are needed for the protection of life, limb, and property, outside of the great question of the propriety of fixing fares and freights.

While Col. Olcott was writing up his experiences at the Eddy homestead, Chittenden, Vt., Dr. George M. Beard made bold to contribute his experiences to the *Graphic* side by side with those of its regular contributor. From the standpoint of Science, Dr. Beard saw nothing in the phenomena of the dark seance, or light seance, or cabinet seance, or any seance, to astonish him, except the credulity of the au howl through the East, and the unfortunate Doctor was the objective point for epistolar assaults from every point of the compass. He has retorted by lecturing before the Long Island Historical Society on the counterfeits of Scien and how to expose them. While he considers it the duty of scientific men to point ou frauds, he does not think it the duty of the world at large to trouble itself about the matter. The contest of the present age he summe up as between barbarism and civilization, supe stition, and science; the witchcraft of the four teenth century in a new guise, with the enlight enment of the nineteenth. The failure of scientific men to successfully expose the fraudi subject they are opposing and of the character of the jugglers who espouse it. To fit onese bat with the accumulated jugglery trickery, and humbuggery of history ne man industry. Hence he challenges any clair voyant, mind-reader, or medium to give him the same opportunity to study his claim that he is accustomed to in investigating other subjects, and he will surely prove that he pos sesses no such power as he boasts. This chal-lenge is a perfectly reasonable one, and might excite some small degree of interest did it po sess the necessary povelty. With the failure of Huxley and Tyndall to come to any conclus at all, and of Crookes and Wallace to arrive as that the Vatican does not intend to claim the one they ought to have reached, the world a large will not await with bated breath the results of Dr. Beard's investigations. The grande strategy of Science just at present would fail to check the advance of Spiritualism. Perhaps, if Dr. Beard waits long enough, he may join in th pursuit of its flying columns. Just at present

The National Temperance Convention of la dies was threatened with disruption almost at retary, or a base partiality, was at the bottom of it all. Considering the momentous importance of the subject, she deserved a dose of the depun ciation usually reserved for saloon-keepers and those blighted beings who do not believe i aggressive temperance measures of the crusaders. Mrs. Stewart, of Springfield, O. the indulgent Secretary. A lady name ity. She was a mother, and might as well Convention was terribly excited. The Chair in Stewart had established her claim to that title nothing could be done. The ladies insisted that while her Christian name might be Sarah, o Bridget, or Mary Ann, her children and the Holy Ghost had baptized her " Mother." This having been satisfactorily discussed, a vote was taken on the subject, and the patent allowed Silly as this discussion may seem to the dis passionate worldling, he will possibly bear in mind that it may have saved the Convention

where all the penalty a man pays for heterodox belief is a practical exclusion from society, there s no need for young men and maidens t abjure the faith of their parents and their child od in order to become man and wife. In les favored climes, however, such changes are nec reary. If a young woman of for to ask these questions. Where will the Catholic through the various channels provided her from the grasp of one husband for whom she has given up her religious belief, she may have to repeat it for the second, and thus exhaust in transportation to New York by the lakes and the canal will once more be cheap. One of the any part thereof, from the American Governor of religion under the san. But the Sultan

and his nice subjects do not look on the matter in the same light. A short time ago a young American Catholic fell desperately in love with American Catholic fell desperately in love with a Turk. He may have been an opera-singer, or something of that kind, only the record does not say so. She became so infatuated with him the the proposition coming from him to change her faith to Islamism, and fly with him, received a ready acceptance. They eloped, he left her She wearied of Islamism in twenty-four hours, and expressed a determination to plunge had acceptance. expressed a determination to plunge back againto the Catholic Church and the bosom of he family. The family forgave her, but the arthorities did not. She was bauled before court and examined as to her religious belief ther answers not being satisfactory, she was cast into prison, and there will remain until an order for her release comes from Constantinople. Ladies about to slope will avoid Armenia for the

While Surrogate Hutchings is debating whether a woman who believes in a personal devil is insane, the Rev. Mr. Love, of Devonshire, Eng., has, according to M. D. Conway, already decided that one who does not in the state of th funate. It does not inster that the unite-tunate heretic is his own wife. Heres aci lunacy are synonymous terms in the opinion of this enlightened conservator of religion and right, if possible, but religion anyway, as h nderstands it. Poor Mrs. Lowe, having ve understands it. Four arts. Lowe, having ver-tured to ascribe the Athanasian Creed and its curves to bad temper, evinced a weakness of judgment not reconcilable with a sound mind and capped the climax by observing errors in Mosaic chronology, and doubting the existent of Satan. Her husband chapped her into unatic asylum, and she disappeared from society. Some questions of property, which cleric's zeal, interested her relatives in a search for her, and she was found in Hauwell Asvim suffering cruel tortures. The poor woman son convinced everybody but her husband of hi sanity, and appealed to the Home Secretary is redress. That Circumlocutionist, with tradition dignity, told her to go to law about it. Unfo tunately the law does not recognize Mrs. Low as an entity, husbands representing their wive fr. Lowe, therefore, has the privilege of asser ing his wife's sanity, and he mais pasn't any to speak of. Mrs. Lowe is, the until she can show the return of reason by a be lief in a personal devil. The public, to who she has appealed, will agree that her husbar has given her every opportunity to remodel he belief. If she fails to take his hints, the charge of insanity against her will be tho

The pang of horror which a man feels on dis overing a scorpion in his shoe could not po bishop of Canterbury, when he found out the trick that had been played on his simple and con fiding nature. Certain wealthy ladies of Los don, headed by the widow of a distinguish clergyman, founded a school for the higher emerger cation of girls of high social position. They in vited Dr. Tait, Cantuarius, to give his name as a patron of the school, according to the maness and customs of school-founders since the world began. His Grace was delighted, and wrote flattering letter. It then leaked out the alarmed the Archbishop that he wrote in bar sponsor to such an institution only on con that he be consulted as to the religious instru-tion there given. The ladies replied that the prestige of his name would be a poor compens on for the annovance of his inte be withdrew his support. This is one among thousand evidences that "There are indicated everywhere of an impending upheaval of prin-itive rocks which will vasily change the surface of religious belief among us, which will level its mountains, raise its valleys, and divert the pre-ent course of its streams," as the London Times declared a few days ago.

No wonder Johnny Bull hates the America The introduction of anything trans-Atlastic ithat favored isle is enough to pump all the blood latent in remote recesses of his ample per son to the surface. Dickens roared over Ameri-can rocking-chairs, and his readers roared with him, leaning back and enjoying the please cillation of one of the contemned articles is while. Now Mr. Pullman has raised a dis ance by taking his new-fangled palace-car sy tem to England. Hitherto first-class passenge have paid a little advance on first-class fare for the privilege of enjoying the palace-car. Now the Pullman cars first-class, the first-class coaches practically second-class and nominally first, and the second-class carriage has been pressed into third-class service. Nominally, abolished; practically, the grade of each class has been raised. But John's bile has been stirred, and Pullman is charged with having abolished the prerogative of the great backbone of English society, the soil on which heros grow—in short, the middle class, whereas, in moner has made this discovery he will probe the victim of another progressive important Yankee-land.

The California vintage is now so nearly com pleted that the papers of that State are already estimating the result. The best authorities agree that it will reach about 10,000.000 gallons a quantity equal to that raised by all the other States added to the entire bulk of foreign in ported wine. Of this amount, the San Francisco Chronicle says five-sixths must either be e ported or placed in store, as the entire homeonsumption, added to that which goes Eastward to be doctored into the likeness of foreign brands, will not exceed 2,000,000 gallons. With reference to the market for the California wines

reference to the market for the California wines, the Chronicle says:

The taste of the day is in our favor; for, as the year go by, the wines of the Burgundy class grow more and more fashionable, and the white German wines as their only rivals. Here white wines of all kinds as produced in the greatest plenty and purity. A combineur cannot tell our hock, bottled in 1983, fare its sit years' keeping, from the finest of European brands excepting by its superior fruitiness, and our thinness and poorcest white wines are quite lordly when compared to the cheaper German brands with which the market is stocked. One great California firm has make its debut in the European market already. Another will do so in the early part of the new year, and the more that follow suit the better it will be for each and all, as well as for the interests of the State at large.

The Koran has announced that at the secon trumpet-call the leaders of the faithful shall promptly arise from their graves and go imdiately to work. So far so good, but the date of this call has not been fixed. There was Hungarian patriot, who was also a Mahometa saint,—Gen. Bern. He was one of the Hur garian patriots of 1849, and, after his surre to Paskievitch, he joined the Turkish are rather than submit to a tyrant. When he dis covered the beauties of Islamism he becau convert, and died regretted as a patriot b The latter buried him near the gates of Aleppoand built a chapel over his remains to mile sure of their remaining undisturbed. Now the good people of Peeth have appointed a committee to demand the bones of Gen. Bern. The Turkish authorities replied that when the second trumpet-call was sounded the defance warrior would be at liberty to decide for himself and it would be a pity to disturb his alua eon or so before the appointed time. As in Turks have heavily weighted Gen. Bern will building material to keep him down, the Hungarians will have to wait for the trumpet to bring him up.

The Democratic method of counting up their embers in the State Legislatures and in Congress, is very ingenious. All members elect whe were nominated as Independents are counted as Democrate, no matter what may have been their previous political opinious. The advantages this plan are apparent. It reminds one of the Irish teamster who, finding a U. S. army-hisaket, reasoned thus: "U for Patrick, and S for McCarthy. Troth, largin' is a fine thing; without is I might not have known me own blasses."

HEAVY BLOW Storm Centres Movi one of Them Made

> Twelve Persons Report Killed---The Village Destroyed.

Over the Country

Havoc in Tuscu

bia, Ala,

The Wires Down in cinity---No Defin News.

Great Destruction Report Town of Monteville

Rain-Storms and Hurrican Jersey, Pennsylvan and Ohio.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Nov. 23.-Ther rible atorm here last evening at stroying one-third of the reside. persons were killed and many other Mrs. William Winston, the mo er-Gov. Winston; the wife and to Hon. J. B. Moore, Senator fro

and F. D. Hodgkin, Esq., editor of his wife, and four children, were k BUILDINGS DESTROYE The Catholic church, the Deshi stitute (recently finished), and finest residences, both of the flour the most substantial brick dwelling

vere destroyed. Many poor fam. A bridge on the Memphis & C road, near town, was destroyed. The eastern-bound train was p Greek, but, fortunately, no one It will be several days before

The Mayor appeals to Huutsvill Mashville, and Memphis, and adjotte following terms:

Nearly half of our town is in roins, we killed, and many are wounded, or families are entirely destitute. The first the southwest, passing to the nor in mediate aid can be extended to us, will be the result. We appeal to Ciristian public in behalf of the unfor (Signed). H. F. Nawsyn, Mayor of Ciristian Public in Section 1981.

BUMORED DISASTER TO A RAILS MONTGOMERY, NOV. 23.—It is a

was wrecked during the storm, senger train plunged into the rivideath and injury of forty person peads confirmation. MORE DESTRUCTION
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.— Alabama Sunday night was very sout the central portion of the Stated into Central Georgia. Half the

Aia., is reported destroyed. were killed and twenty wounded.

damage to property at other point No further details have been rece MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Ye noon C. W. Schutte, the Assiste the First National Bank, called at of Col. Livermore, on Sheiby s

spring up, blowing down a larg coules, which struck him upon shoulders, inflicting a dangerous MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—The sto pros rated the telegraph lines eas IN WEST VIRGINIA.

the trick wall and rafters of the building at Keyser, on the Balt Road, in West Virginia, were blown number of workmen under the borers were killed and several inj

IN SOUTHERN OHIO CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—The last night about 11 o'clock un houses in Covington and Newpor-ing about \$5,000 damage, but of sonal injury or loss of life. Cro River, it passed up the Little Mis shated strength, unroofing only and blowing fences down.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 23.—A his Over the city in a northerly direct noon, unroofing and otherwise in ber of houses. No person injured AT CAMDEN, N. J., Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—A rato panied by hall and lightning, part of the city Abuiling at Kam's Point Ferry broofed and a respective property. throoted, and a number of fer were prostrated. The water in was litted in the form of a water-

was listed in the form of a water-list of the cause way.

MILWAUKEE.

Nover 23.—The verified of the city.

Of along a the city.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUK

A dispatch from Baltimore house, auroofed in that city and blown down.

CAPITAL AND L Danville, Ill., Miners Back Pay.
Special Dispatch to The Chicagasville, Ill., Nov. 23.—On

twenty miners, at work at the M struck this morning, and refuse they were paid, several months' dustition. One month ago the tion of the amounts due them the One month ago th to go to work again, but the pro-toen fulfilled. There is no pro-disturbance. The New York Dockme

The New York Dockmer New York, Nov. 23.—The stea London and Ethiopia, which sho standay noon, were detained uut noon. The delay was caused by man's strike. The new men complete loading them in time. The strike remains unchanged of men offering continues very difficulty is experienced, except faincas of the, "green hands." TELEGRAPHIC BREV

The river et St. Paul was neas mining lee yesterday morning. —At Little Rock yesterday, —Taylor was bitten ten to

The Mayor of Philadelphia

mbjects do not look on the matter light. A short time ago a young the following the light. A short time ago a young the following from him to change her nism, and fly with him, received a ance. They eloped. He left her fishmism in twenty-four hours, and determination to plunge back again olie Church and the bosom of her family forgave her, but the australiance is to her religious belief, not being satisfactory, she was cast and there will remain until an order sase comes from Constantinople, to elope will avoid Armenia for the

rrogate Hutchings is debating cman who believes in a personal ne, the Rev. Mr. Lowe, of Devonhas, according to M. D. Con-decided that one who does not is a does not matter that the unfor-le is his own wife. Heresy and ic is his own wife. Heresy and monymous terms in the opinion of seed conservator of religion and side, but religion annway, as in it. Poor Mrs. Lowe, having ventrabe the Athanasian Creed and its id temper, evinced a weakness of the reconcilable with a sound mind, the climax by observing errors in mology, and doubting the existence fler husband clapped her into a man, and she disappeared the ther husband clapped her into a me, and she disappeared from me questions of property, which ad a stimulating effect upon the interested her relatives in a search she was found in Hauwell Asylum el tortures. The poor woman soon verybody but her husband of her uppealed to the Home Search appealed to the Home Secretary for t Circumlocutionist, with tradit her to go to law about it. U law does not recognize Mrs. Lowe husbands representing their wives, erefore, has the privilege of assertsanity, and he maintains that she o speak of. Mrs. Lowe is, thereto her cell, and there will remain show the return of reason by a be-arsonal devil. The public, to whom caled, will agree that her husband r every opportunity to remodel her e fails to take his hints, the charge gainst her will be thought to have

f horror which a man feels on dismetriury, when he found out the leeen played on his simple and con-s. Certain wealthy ladies of Lon-by the widow of a distinguished ounded a school for the higher edu-ies of high social position. They in-t, Cantuarius, to give his name as a school, according to the manners of school-founders since the world Grace was delighted, and wrote a tter. I: then leaked out that on was strictly secular, which so Archbishop that he wrote in basic declaring that he could remain that an institution only on condition declaring that he could remain the an institution only on condition is ulted as to the religious instruc-tion. The ladies replied that the sname would be a poor compensas name would be a poor compensa-annovance of his interference, and is support. This is one among a euces that "There are indications an impending upheaval of prim-nich will vastly change the surface elief among us, which will level its use its valleys, and divert the pres-its streams," as the London Times days ago.

Johnny Bull bates the American.
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remote recesses of his ample perface. Dickens roared over Amerinairs, and his readers roared with
ack and enjoying the pleasant ose of the contemned articles meanfr. Pullman has raised a disturbhis new-fangled palancers yeahis new-fangled palace-car sys-d. Hitherto first-class passengers de advance on first-class fare for of enjoying the palace-car. Now of enjoying the palace-car. Now Bailroad has determined to make cars first-class, the first-class cally second-class and nominally second-class carriage has been third-class service. Nominally, second-class carriage has been extically, the grade of each class sed. But John's bile has been Pullman is charged with having rerogative of the great backbone cuety, the soil on which heroes, the middle class, whereas, in shed all classes from bondage a but by the tume the average come this discovery he will probably of another progressive imposition and.

is vintage is now so nearly com-papers of that State are already result. The best authorities Il reach about 10,000.000 gallons, al to that raised by all the other o the entire bulk of foreign im-of this amount, the San Francisco five-sixths must either be exd in store, as the entire homeadded to that which goes Eastored into the likeness of foreign
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ic method of counting up their State Legislatures and in Con-genious. All members elect who as Independents are counted as natter what may have been their d opinions. The advantages of parent. It reminds one of the ho, finding a U. S. army-bianket, "U for Patrick, and S for th, larnin is a fine thing; without have known me own blanket," HEAVY BLOWS.

form Centres Moving All Over the Country.

of Them Made Terrible Havoc in Tuscumbia, Ala.

freire Persons Reported to Be Killed-The Village Half Destroyed.

The Wires Down in That Vicinity--- No Definite News.

Great Destruction Reported in the Town of Monteville Ala.

tain-Storms and Hurricanes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania. and Ohio.

PROTEBLA, Ala., Nov. 23.—There was a terrise some here last evening at 6 o'clock, de-mong one-third of the residences. Twelve prices were killed and many others injured.

THE KILLED.

You William Winston, the mother of the late for Winston; the wife and two children of m Hm. J. B. Moore, Senator from this district; nd F. D. Hodgkin, Esq., editor of the Chronicle, is rife, and four children, were killed.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED.
The Catholic church, the Desblar Female Ingive (recently finished), and many of the best residences, both of the flouring mills, and is most substantial brick dwalling. medestroyed. Many poor families are without OTHER DAMAGES.

A bridge on the Memphis & Charleston Railpad, near town, was destroyed. The eastern-bound train was precipitated into seet, but, fortunately, no one was killed, almough the engineer was badly burned.
It will be several days before trains will run

APPRAL FOR AID. The Mayor appeals to Hustaville, Louisville, Nashville, and Memphis, and adjoining towns in s following terms :

Le following terms:

Nanty half of our town is in ruins. Twelve persons ver killed, and many are wounded. Large numbers of families are enturely destitute. The tornado came from the southwest, passing to the northeast. Unless in mediate sid can be extended to us, much suffering will be the result. We appeal to the charity of a Circinian public in behalf of the unfortunate.

(Signed), H.F. Navscu, Mayor of Tusoumbia. BUMORED DISASTER TO A BAILROAD TRAIN.

ONTGOMEST, Nov. 23 .- It is rumored that a ridge on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad res wrecked during the storm, and that a passenger train plunged into the river, causing the death and injury of forty persons. The rumor MORE DESTRUCTION.

lalama Sunday night was very severe through-se the central portion of the State, and extend-disto Central Georgia. Half the town of Mobile, in, is reported destroyed. Two persons we killed and twenty wounded. Considerable brage to property at other points is reported.

Bruten BY A PALLING CORNICE.

Terren, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Yesterday afterma C. W. Schutte, the Assistant-Cashier of
is first National Bank, called at the residence d Col Livermore, on Sheiby street, and, while is feered, may prove fatal. WIRES DOWN.

Ymres, Nov. 23.—The storm last night minted the telegraph lines east and west.

TOTALIND, Md., Nov. 23.-This afternoon whick wall and rafters of the roun building at Keyser, on the Baltimore & Ohio kasi, n West Yuginia, were blown down, burying a number of workmen under the ruins. Two laborers were killed and several injured.

IN SOUTHERN OHIO. CDGREAM, O., Nov. 23.—The storm of wind hat might about 11 o'clock unroofed several houses in Covington and Newport, Ky., inflicting about 45,000 damage, but causing no personal injury o lose of life. Crossing the Ohio lives, it mand on the Little Migani Valles with liver, it passed up the Little Miami Valley with thated strength, unroofing only a few houses, and blowing fences down.

httprox, N. J., Nov. 23.—A hurricane passed over the city in a northerly direction this after-bug, anroofing and otherwise in juring a number of houses. No person injured.

AT CAMDEN, N. J.

Parabelphia, Nov. 23.—A raio-storm, accompand by had and lightning, passed over the matter assection of this city this afternoon. Atalians at Kain's Point Ferry, Camden, was moored and a number of fences and trees was prostrated. The water in Newton Creek was little in the form of a water-spout and carried over the cameway.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAU thound for Chicago. Some have found good

In New York and Baltimore.

Now York, Nov. 23.—A heavy rain-storm to the city this afternoon, but no damfrom Baltimore reports several fed in that city and telegraph-poles

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

wille, Ill., Miners Strike for Back Pay.

Beeial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Umiz. Ill., Nov. 23.—One hundred and winers, at work at the Mossbank Mines, of this morning, and refused to work until ters paid, several months' back-pay being than. One month ago they struck for the cause, but on promise of an early liquidate than amounts due them they were induced to the amounts due them they were induced.

to work again, but the promise has never fulfilled. There is no probability of any The New York Dockmen's Strike.

Inw York, Nov. 23.—The steamships City of loads and Ethiopia, which should have sailed surely soon, were detained until Sunday afterto. The delay was caused by the 'Longshorelast strike. The delay was caused by the Longanore at strike. The new men were unable to imple loading them in time.

The strike remains unchanged. The number and offering continues very large, and no assign experienced, except of the unakill-assign the "green hands."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. mar at St. Paul was nearly covered with

committee of citizens to receive contributions for the destitute in Nebraska and Kansas.

The citizens of Northfield, finn., are trying to raises \$25,000 to endow a Chair of Natural Science in Carlton College.

The towns of Watonwan County, Minnesota, are distributing corn-meal to the poor of that county who lost their crops by grasshoppers.

The monthly stock sales are successful at Faribault, being largely attended by farmers. Nine-tenths of the wheat marketed lately at Rochester grades No. 1.

The Mayor of Quebec has called a public meeting for Thursday next to consider the agitation in favor of a pardon for Lepine and amnesty for Riel.

A company has been organized at Winona by prominent Grangers to build an opposition telegraph line from Chicago to St. Paul. It claims to have assurances of desirable connections at Chicago with the Atlantic & Pacific Company, and announces its purpose to build from Winona to Chicago next season.

The Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, of Ann Arbor, Mich., last night tendered his resignation as paster of the Presbyterian Church, to take effect on the 1st of December. Mr. Duffield is thereby left free to accept his call from the Eighth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and will enter upon his new ministry the first Sunday in December.

The many friends of George W. Bright, of Decatur, Ill., are endesvoring to secure his appointment as Postmaster, in place of Gen. Pugb, deceased. Mr. Bright has been Assistant-Postmaster, and deserves it according to the civil-service rules. Over 800 names from all parties have signed the petition for him since Saturday evening.

THE GRAND JURY.

Indictments Found Against Twelve Owners of Gaming-Houses or Dealers.

Names of the Unlucky Ones--- Vain Search of the Officers.

State's Attorney Reed Exonerated.

The Grand Jury finished their labors vester day morning, returning, among twenty-five additional indictments, twelve against keepers of common gaming-houses. It appears that, although there was some discussion about the feasibility of indicting the owners of the buildings in which the dens are located, they concluded, inasmuch as the evidence before them was apparently sufficient to secure the convic ion of at least a few of the gamblers, it would be better to await the result. If it be found that the gamblers themselves cannot be punished, owing to the lack of evidence as to proprietor-ship, the next Grand Jury will undoubtedly reinvestigate the matter and hold the owners of the buildings accountable for the disreputable practices carried on in their premises, if they are shown to be compared of the hown to be cognizant of them.

When the Grand Jury had made their present-

ment in the Criminal Court, at 11 o'clock yester-day morning, Judge Booth said:

"The amount of business before you this term has been unusually large, making your duties more onerous than usual, requiring a much longer time than usual for their performance. On behalf of the county, as well as on account of myself, I thank you for the fidelity and the diligence with which you seem to have discharged your duties. You are excused from forther at your duties. You are excused from further at

tendance at this term."

EXONERATING THE STATE'S ATTORNEY, ETC.
The Court then read the subjoined document, which the foreman of the jury handed to him:
WHEREAS, Reports have been circulated in the public prints and elsewhere impeaching the official character and integrity of Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, and his assistant, Mr. Birch, and, WHEREAS, This, the Grand Jury of Cook County, Ill., have been requested to investigate the same, therefore,

III., have been requested to investigate the same, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Grand Jury aforesaid, have summoned winesses, and, after a full and careful examination, find that all such reports have no foundation in fact. Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, and Mr. Birch, his assistant, we find to stand clearly vindicated from all charges of official corruption and wrong-doing; and that, in the opinion of the present Grand Jury, no reliance or confidence can be placed in any charges of complicity against either the State's Attorney, Charles H. Reed, or his assistant, Mr. Birch. And we hereby cheerfully certify that, during their connection and labors with us, they have not, in any case, attempted to dictate or control the opinion of this Grand Jury.

The only newspaper that made such charges

The only newspaper that made such charges was the Times.

was the Times.

CAMBLES INDICTED.

The indictments returned for keeping common gaming, houses will interest the following named gaming, houses will interest the following named gaming, inflicting a dangerous wound, which, inflicting a dangerous wound, which, East Monroe street; George Smith, No. 91 Clark street; Mike McDonald, Morris Martin, and Harry Lawrence, "The Store," No. 188 Clark street; Watt Robbins, No. 173 Clark street; C. I. Jones, No. 148 Clark street; John Dowling, No. 183 East Madison street and No. 73 South Haisted street; James Titus, Andrew Scott, Fred Foss, and George Beech. The four latters are "dealers;" that is, they have charge of games, but do not receive any of the profits, simply

but do not receive any of the profits, simply a salary.

Forthwith summoness were issued for these twelve persons, and given to a Deputy Sheriff to serve, but, strange to say, the officers were notable to find any of the gamblers, or, if they did, failed to arrest them. It would appear that they were notified to be in the Criminal Court at 10 o'clock this morning and give bail.

The fact that true bills had been found was known on Clark street half an hour after the Grand Jury made their presentment, and though the number of indictments was known, the gamblers were not aware who had drawn prizes. Hence the whole fraternity kept out of sight, and it can safely be stated that there were fewer of them hanging around the doors of the houses they patronize than have been seen at their resorts for many years. The games, however, were running as usual last evening, but the attendance of players was very slim; anticipated "pulls" frighten the "feeders" of the banks, and only the investrates have the courage to enter in and deposit their spare cash.

THE WINNESSES

enter in and deposit their spare cash.

THE WITNESSES

against the indicted gamblers are Frank McClenthen and Clinton A. Snowden, Times reporters; Asst. Supt. of Police Hickey, Capt.
Buckley, Tax Commissioner J. J. McGrath, Benjamin R. McClary, H. C. McClary, Frank B.
Marshall, Sergt. O'Connors, Policemen Barthoiin, J. W. Smith, Brown, Trainor, and Cogan,
ex-Policeman Van Vlierden, Charles Lawn, Morris Barbee, and Justice Boyden.

ris Barbee, and Justice Boyden.

THE PENALTY,
if convicted, this being under the law the "first offense," is a fine of \$100, which will undoubtedly be paid without a word, if the gamblers do not purpose testing whether they have the right to carry on their business; and they have face enough to do it, as is evidenced by the suits against Washburn for the recovery of their tables and implements. If an agreed case goes to the Supreme Court, and the judgmen; of the lower tribunal is sustained, and the owners and dealers are convicted a second time, not less than \$500 will be exacted, and they will be obliged to serve the county sixty days in inspecting the cells of the Jail. For a third offense they would be assessed not less than \$500, and inspect Joliet from a distance for a period of from two years upwards.

There is said to be direct and conclusive evi-

apwards.

There is said to be direct and conclusive evidence against the dealers, but that concerning the proprietors is believed to be somewhat shaky, in view of the fact that "general recutation" is in view of the fact that "general reputation" is not admissible as testimony in the trial upon such a charge. While, therefore, convictions may or may not result, the doing of something toward the suppression of the baneful vice cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, and, if it does not leasen the number of sames, it will certainly make the gamblers chary of carrying on their operations with such boldness as has characterized them since the People's party obtained control of the City Government.

#### THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Titten Must Particularize. NEW YORK, Nov. 23 .- The attorneys for Beecher this morning filed in the Clerk's office of the Brooklyn City Court a notice of appeal from the order of the General Term denying the motion for a bill of particulars in the Talton

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

Lapayerre, Ind., Nov. 28.—The services at the First Baptist Church yesterday in memory of the Rev. Dr. Bailey, former paster of the church, who died recently in Italy, was largely attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The services were participated in by several prominent divines from abroad, among them Dr. Day, of ludianapolia, who preached the sermon. Mayor of Philadelphia has appointed a sers

STURGES.

A Stormy Session of the Board of Trade.

His Friend Offers a Resolution to Acquit Him on the Spot.

The Chair Declines to Entertain It. or an Appeal from His Decision.

The Voting Will Take Place To-Day.

excitement was at a fever-heat.

who stated that it was a special meeting, at which the charges against Mr. Sturges would be read; also the statement of Mr. Culver, in be-Mr. Sturges himself, if that gentleman or his friends had any defense to offer. The meeting was called in accordance with Sec. 9 of Rule V. The charges against Mr. Sturges had been carefully examined by the Board of Directors, and the matter would be voted upon at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, in accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting of the full Board on the 10th of November.

Secretary Randolph then read the findings and

esolutions of the Board of Directors, which ave been already published. President How-The statement of the com-

of appeal.

ARE YOU AN AUTOCRAT?

[Great noise.]

A voice—Let us have the proceedings of the meeting of Nov. 10 read.

Mr. A. M. Wright proceeded to read the min-Mr. Culver said that, as his voice was not in good condition, he would ask Mr. Randolph to read his statement, in behalf of the complainants.
Mr. Randolph then read a very lengthy docu-Mr. Randolph then read a very lengthy docu-ment, which dealt with the Sturges transactions both as regarded the July and the September "deals," in the latter of which the respondent was held to have been uncommercial, unfair, and altogether at variance with the laws of

legitimate trade. The essential points of the document have been already published. The President-Mr. Sturges is now in order. Has he any statement to put forth, o desire to do so?

Mr. Sturges—I have nothing to say, but my friend, Mr. F. M. Mitchell, desires to present a resolution. [Cheers and much noise, amid which Mr. Julian S. Ramsey vanny attempted to their a house.]

Mr. F. M. Mitcheil—I desire to offer the fel-The President-The gentlemen must come to order. Nobody can hear a word. [Renewed

order. Nobody can hear a word parameter disturbance.]

The President (rapping violently with his gavet)—I say this noise must cease.

RESOLUTION IN BEHALF OF ME. STURGES.

Mr. Mitchell, finding that he could not be heard, handed the resolution to Mr. Randolph, whose stentorian tones were equal to the occasion. The document read as follows:

Sion. The document read as follows:
WHEREAS, The charges brought against W. N.
Sturges have not been proven, and, further, that the
Board of Directors have not recommend his expulsion from this body; therefore,
Resolved, That the vote heretofore passed to go into
ballot to-morrow morning be rescinded, and the case Resolved, That the vote heretorder passed to go into ballot to morrow morning be rescinded, and the case dismissed. [Loud cheering, counter-cheering, and noise, which lasted for nearly five minutes.]

A frantic gentleman in the body of the hall—Hurrah! I second the motion. [Cheers and This arbitrary, this despotic action of the President of this body. [Noise.]
Mr. Dunham—I repeat my motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
The President—The motion is not seconded.
A voice—I second the motion.
The President—The polls will be open from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. All in favor of adjourning will say "aye."
There was a loud shout of "aye," the voters prolonging the sound to produce more effect.
"Those opposed will say "no,'" proceeded Mr. Howe. NOT ENTERTAINED.

I hold that the President is in error. [Loud and continued cheering.] The motion is to rescind, not to reconsider—a very different thing. This is a regular meeting of the Board, rescand, not to reconsider—a very different thing. This is a regular meeting of the Board, called for a special purpose—to try the charges against Mr. Sturges. [Cries of "No!" "Shut up!" and tremendous noise.] I claim that the previous meeting had no right, no pawer to bind or control the action of this. The former meeting had no power to say what this one should do. The charges are before the meeting and it has a professional. fore this meeting, and it has a perfect right to pass upon Mr. Mitchell's resolution of rescindment. [Loud cheers and renewed cries of "No."] It is simply abourd, Mr. President, to hold that this meeting is subservient to any other. The motion to rescind is, I consider, perfectly in order. perfectly in order. [Renewed uproar, which lasted for several minutes.] I say, Mr. President, that the mistake was made at the former meeting, which was foolish enough to try and limit the power of this. [Cheers.]

Mr. Julian Rumsey—I desire to say a word. [Loud cries for "Dow," "sit down," and "dry up,"] I wish to say a word in regard to the question before—[Loud cries of "question," amid which Mr. Secretary Randolph rose in his place and was resided with pureled where and

and was received with mingled cheers and

.]
Asa Dow—Let the Secretary sit down. Mr. Asa Dow—Let the Secretary sit down.
Mr. Randolph—I am perfectly aware that it is
not popular for a man in my position to say any-

mind your business.

The Chair—Mr. Randolph, although Secretary of this Board, is still a member, and has a perfect right to express his views. [Great confu-

when Mr. — [Great noise, amid which the remainder of the seutence was lost.]

MR. RANDOLPH.

I desire to say that, under other circumstances,

I desire to say that, under other circumstances, the resolution to rescind might be in order. [Shouts of "order," "sit down," and terrible confusion.] I have my rights as a member of this Board, and will be heard. I was about to say that the resolution would be in order under other circumstances, but the rules governing the Board make it imperative that the matter should be voted upon by ballot, as provided in the rule which I will read. [The rule was read.]

haired member, his beard bristling with rage

The Directors have not found me guilty. They have not recommended my expulsion. Therefore, I hold that Mr. Mitchell's resolution ought to prevail. [More noise] The matter against me has been submitted by the Directors to this Board. This body has a right to pass upon the question. [Cheers.]

Board. This body has a right to pass upon the question. [Cheers.]

The President—I think that the gentleman is in error. I hold that the resolution is out of order, and cannot be entertained.

Mr. Ranney—I say that it is in order, and I am going to— [More interruption.]

MR. ASA DOW,

who appeared to take matters very philosophis-

ally, said that Mitchell's resolution would be bregular, and he could not indorse it. He believed in sliowing Mr. Sturges every privilege under tie rules of the Board, but nothing beyond that. Now that the charges had been heard, it was for the Board to vote upon them by ballot as provided. There was nothing unfair in that course, while the passage of the resolution to rescind would be setting a bad precedent. [Applause.]

The President—The resolution is out of order, and will not be put. I agree with Mr. Dow that there is no provision in our rules to have the vote disposed of here and now. It must take the regular course.

regular course.
Mr. Ranuey—Then I appeal from your de-

The President—There will be no vote until 10

o'clock to-morrow morning. Then it will be b

ballot.
Mr. S. C. Oldershaw—The case is brought on for decision here. I hold that this meeting has a perfect right to pase upon it. [Cheers.]
Mr. Ranney—I maist that Mr. Sturges is not

recommended for expulsion.

Mr. Harding—The Chair has refused the right

Mr. A. M. Wright proceeded to read the min-utes, which begot more confusion than ever. Mr. Harding—This is outrageous. I protest in the name of justice. The President—The reading was called for. Mr. Wright—I say the reading is in order. Mr. Harding—Who is the Chair?

Mr. Harding—Who is the Chair?

THE APPEAL NOT ENTERTAINED.

Mr. Ranney—I now insist upon my appeal.
[Great cheering.]

The President—And I refuse to entertain the motion for an appeal. [Tremeudous shouting and discord.]

Mr. Ranney—Do I understand you to say, sir, they you refuse to allow an appeal.

that you refuse to allow an appeal? That is un-heard of. [Cheers and counter-cheers.] The President—I distinctly refuse to allow the appeal. [Cries] of "Shame," and general up-

Mr. Clark Geib-I second the motion.

The President—The motion to adjourn is in

Mr. Sturges (to Mr. Ranney in a stage-whisper)

No, no; withdraw your motion.

Mr. Ranney—I withdraw the motion to ad-

ourn. [Laughter.]
Mr. Dunham—Then I renew the motion. I
m sick of this exhibition. [Confusion.]
Mr. Sturges, seeing that there was no second

to the last motion, mounted a chair, and pro-seeded to say that he was not convicted, and that

o evidence to convict him was before the Board. Mr. Rumsey—I enter my protest right here

THIS ARBITRARY, THIS DESPOTIC ACTION

The vote of "no" was about equal in volume

the preceding.
Loud shouts of "divide the house" were

The President—Come to order, gentlemen,

until I announce my decision. The "aves" have it, and this Board stands adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. [Uproar, which lasted until the gong was beaten by the janitor]. The Sturges men expressed themselves deeply disgusted at the action of President How.

SURURRAN NEWS

During the past ten days Elgin has contributed

on "Grasshopper" account \$600 in money and

as much more in clothing. The willir gness of

Theatrical companies, afflicted with poor tal-

ent and short purses, are beginning to put in an

appearance. One troupe has already succeede

m making miserable several trustful persons.
Buildings are being removed preparatory to laying the track of the Chicago & Paoific Railroad through the city. The Company appears to be determined to push on despite the near approach of winter.

proach of winter.

There is talk that the Post-Office will be re-

tion of the State Insane Asylum to-day.

MAYWOOD.

an oyster supper at the M. E. Church Thursday

evening. Refreshments of a more substantia

yet less inviting sort than the bivalve were

OAK PARK.

Fairie Queen is being prepared for stage repre-sentation. It will be presented to the public

some time during the winter. The talent and reputation of Mrs. Horton and her assistants

The ladies of the Episcopalian Church gave

the people is again exemplified.

of the trade.

Ranney-Then I move to adjourn this

Mr. Ranney—Then I appeal from your decision. [Tremendous cheering and expressions of disapprobation.]

The CHAIR IS INEXORABLE.

The President—There is no parliamentary question before the house. I rule the motion absolutely out of order, and refuse to entertain it. [Turmoil of the wildest imaginable kind.]

Mr. Sturges—I maintain that the resolution of Mr. Mitchell is in order. The Board cannet but know that there is not a particle of evidence against me. [Laughter and cheers.] This body has a perfect and undoubted right to vote upon the resolution. [Confusion.]

Mr. Rumsey—The passage of that resolution would be an indirect vote on the question of Mr. Sturge's guitt or innocence. It would be overriding the rules of this Board. I hope that such a thing will not be permitted, but I do hope that, if Mr. Sturge has any statement to offer or any defense to make, he will be listened to with

The members of the Board of Trade held a special general meeting, having reference to the case of W. N. Sturges, in their hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very large, and that, if Mr. Sturges has any statement to offer or any defense to make, he will be listened to with patience and attention. I, for one, am willing to accord him a privilege which is no more than what he is fairly entitled to. [Loud applause.] Mr. Sturges—I repeat. Mr. President, that there is no motion—no recommendation in the finding of the Board of Directors for my ex-pulsion from this body. The case itself is before you, and not a motion to expel. A vote on the resolution should, in justice, be taken. Mr. Adams—There are persons present who are not members of this Beard. How can they yote? The meeting was called to order by the Presi-SPORGE M. HOW,

plainants is now in order.

STATEMENT OF COMPLAINANTS.

The President—This is not a question of par-liamentary law. There are rules governing this Board which must be obeyed. A motion to re-consider action cannot be entertained except at the same meeting or the one immediately succeeding it. I rule the motion out of order. [Terrife turnult, and cries of "Bosh!" "Humbers!" "Humbers!" "

other. The motion to rescind is, I consider, perfectly in order. [Renewed uproar, which

Mr. Dow-Then don't say it. Sit down and

Mr. Julian Rumsey—I, certainly had the floor

There is talk that the Post-Office will be removed to the new block of J. M. Adams, at the east end of the bridge. This would afford both sections of the city equal facilities, and allay opportunity for future jealonsy. Provided Dr. Baldwin will secure its permanent location in some central locality, he will receive the thanks of numerous patrons. For years the office has been a peripaette institution.

It is said that Mr. Charles S. Mosely, formerly Superir tendeut, and of late Consulting Engineer, of the National Elgin Watch Company, will som establish here a manufactory of watch-makers' tools, such as are demanded by the present state of the trade. of the trade.

This will in time give employment to a number of men who must possess the highest mechanical skill.

The Board of Trade will hold semi-monthly sales during the winter, and so give emportunity. The Board of Trade will hold semi-monthly sales during the winter, and so give opportunity for butter-makers to get rid of their products.

The Council has its regular wrangie at every session, in imitation of larger cities.

The singers of the city anticipate a great time for a few days. Mrs. Hillis, assisted by the Baker family, will give a rendition of their new operatic chorus, "The Great Court." Drill has aiready commenced, and it is expected that early in December the citizens will have an opportunity to hear some excellent music.

Gov. Beveridge and the State Board of Charities are expected to finish their annual examination of the State Insane Asylum to-day.

which I will read. [The rule was read.]

Mr. Randolph—The charges must first be heard; then they are to be voted upon by ballot. The person charged can be expelled on a majority vote, as in other cases that have been before this Board. [Cries of "Rumsey" and "put him out!" in the midst of which a gray-haired member, his heard brighting with rece and his eyes darting fire, rushed up to the reporters' tables, threw down his hat and overcoat, and, squaring himself in a most war-like
way, shouted "Now, let's see who'll put him
out!" Roars of laughter greeted this exhibition
of mercantile valor, and the gray-haired citizen
returned decompited. retired discomfited.]

retired discomfited.]

MR. JULIAN RUMSEY,
who finally succeeded in gaining the ear of the
Board, observed that, as he understood the case,
the charges against Mr. Sturges had been heard,
and he was found guilty by the Directors,
[Ories of "no" and "dry up."] He was not
going to be interrupted any more. [Ironical
cheers and noise.] He believed that when
charges had been made and heard, the vote by
ballot should be proceeded with in the usual
form. That was the proper way to do business.
[Ories of "sit down" and veiling.]
Mr. Harding, who was much excited, and who
held a few moment, energetic conversation with
an unsympathizing person who held him by the

Mr. Harding, who was much excited, and who held a few moment, energetic conversation with an unsympathizing person was held him by the coat-tails, sprang upon a chair, flourished aloft the printed rules of the society, and shouted with a loud voice, "I must be heard, Mr. President; I call for order."

The President—The gentlemen in the hall must come to order. This is very irregular

Mr. Harding said he did not call for the dismissal of the charges without a vote. [Hisses and cries of "That's what you're looking after."] He merely wished to remark that that meeting had the power to pass upon the findings and resolutions of the Board of Directors. [Turmoil.]

very small. It is said that considerable religious interest is awakening at the M. E. Church. The young folks' meetings are well attended.

Extensive preparations are making for the sociable of the Union Club to be held at the hall of Mr. Austin Thanksgiving evening. The membership of the Club will be fully represented, and the presence of several persons from the city is expected.

The entertainment given at the Congregational Church Friday evening was a very successful one. The refreshments served by the ladies received a fair amount of attention, as also did the ladies themselves. The music furnished by the male quartette, notwithstanding the bad condition of one or two voices, was excellent, and was well received by those present.

NAPERVILLE. NAPERVILLE.

The biggest sensation here for a long while has just occurred in the trial of the new fire-engipe which the Trustees have procured for the safety of the town, at a cost of over \$2,000. Crowds lined Washington street as the trial proseeded, and the novelty of the thing and the success of the trial elicited much applause. The utizens, and especially the business men, feel much more safe now.

Under the leadership of President Smith, the Northwestern College, under patronage of the Evangelical Church, is prospering finely.

Principal Martin and his five lady assistants run the graded schools with success. Miss Cody

run the graded schools with success. I keeps a select school, and the East Sch ing well also.

The Naperville Clarion is doing its share of The fork manufactory has just been removed from here to Clinton, near Elgin. The buildings remain, and there is a good chance for some men of enterprise and capital to start up some sort of manufacturing business.

BELVIDERE. Seth Case, an old and respected citizen of this place, was found dead in his room Saturday evening. He had been living with his daughter. Mrs. Rutger, at the time. The old gentleman not appearing at supper, Mrs. Rutger went to call him. He not answering, she entered room, when, to her surprise, life was extinct. A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict found

n accordance with the above facts. in accordance with the above facts.

Burglaries and petty thefts are of frequent cocurrence in our city. Last week the store of
Burt Fuller was entered, and a number of boxes
of cigars and some money stolen. A trunk from
the store of G. W. March was also taken. Next
morning Frederick Parent and George Allen
were arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion.
Search was made, and the articles found at the
homes of the parties. A preliminary examination was had, resulting in the young men being
held for trial at the next term of the Boone
County Circuit Court.

ABLINGTON HEIGHTS. ABLINGTON HEIGHTS

A Thanksgiving eve party will be held at this place to-morrow evening. It will be the best dance of the season, if the result is in keeping with the preparations.

The second entertainment of the Lakeside

#### AMUSEMENTS. THE ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS CONCERT

Lecture Course was given last evening at Mc-Cormick Hall, in the shape of a concert by the Adelaide Phillipps troupe, comprising Miss Phillipps herself, Mr. Karl (tenor), Sig. Orlandini (baritone), Sig. Baccelli (basso), and Mr. Alfred H. Peare (planist). The concert was a peculiarv interesting one, from the fact that is Miss Phillipps' closing season upon the lyric stage, and that next spring her professional life, in which she commenced in the role of dansense then rose to soubrette actress, and finally compelled a recognition of her great abilities as a contralto vocalist, stage, she made her debut in New York in 1856. se Azucena in " Trovatore." She was not known u Chicago, however, until eight years later. On the 7th of July, 1864, she made her debut in Italian opera at McVicker's Theatre as Rosina in "The Barber," in a troupe with Brignoli and Susina, she being the only prima donna in the troupe. She next came to Chicago in September, 1867, in the splendid La Grange organization, and sang Azucena, Rosina, Aduqisa, Nancy in "Martha," Norma in "Don Pasquale," and Mafeo in "Lucrezia Borgia." Her quale," and Mafeo in "Lucrezia Borgia." Her next appearance was in January, 1869, in the concerts which inaugurated Farweil Hall, in company with Carl Rosa, Bowler, Ferranti, Levy, and Pattison, Miss Phillipps having been substituted for Parepa, who had been suddenly taken ill. In December, 1870, she was again here in concert with Levy, Husler, the baritone, and Hoffmann, the pianist, the concerts being under the conduct of the late Wilham Grosscurth. Her last visit to this city was in November, 1872, with Macdonald tenor, Cornelia Stetson, her protege, and Van Rasite, the boy violnests.

Remembering her former triumphs, it was unfortunate that she should make her last appearance here under unfavora-

her last eppearance here under unfavora-ble auspices, for it is only simple truth to say that she has with her a very weak truth to say that she has with her a very weak troupe,—it could hardly be weaker. Nevertheless, there was a very large audience in attendance, showing the virtue of cheap prices, and she received a very hearty welcome. Her programme numbers were the "Una voce poco fa." from the "Barber," and the "Flower Song" from "Faust," as well as her part in a duo, quartette, and trio, the least said about which the better, as they were distressingly bad and successfully inharmonious. Miss Phillipps' first number from the "Barber" was a sad reminder that "the years glide by." It was the memory of a great artist. The art and the artistic mechod are still left; the rest is reminiscent. Her sucgreat artist. The art and the artistic method are still left; the rest is reminiscent. Her successes were not in the "Barber" or the "Fanst" ariss, but in the encores, for which she gave Miss Hodge's "Rose Bush," which she first introduced to the public, and which she still sings with great pathos, a laughing song, and "Coming Thro" the Rye." In all these her fine dramatic art was manifested, also admirable ex-

pression.

There is but little that can he said commendatory of the rest of the troupe. Mr. Pease, who was so loug a favorite here, plays with all his old clearness, elegance, and brilliancy, but his selections were not of a character to afbut his selections were not of a character to af-ford any test as to his real ability or progress since he left us. His programme numbers were his own transcriptions,—one on "Orispino," in which he has used the "Sextette," and one on "Mignon," taking the polonaise as it is treated in the overture,—while his encores were the "Souvenir de Nilsson," being a fantasie on "Sweet Home " and "Old Folks at Home," and "Sweet Home" and "Old Folks at Home," and one of the song-and-dance airs which used to be a staple attraction in "White Fawn" times. Such music as this may do well enough in this "Lecture Course," but it is not music which affords any test of Mr. Pease's real merit. Mr. Karl, the tenor, has sung here many times before. His voice is as clear and beautiful as ever, and his faults in using it have not diminished, Orlandini, the bartione, has felt the touclea of time most decidedly since he sang not diminished, Orlandini, the bartone, has left the touches of time most decidedly since he sang here in Grau's painv days with Noel-duidi and Boschetti; and Baccelli, the basso, is unique in his bad singing. The second concert will be given thus evening, and when it is over the Young Men's Christian Association should quit the music business and confine itself to lectures.

also served. Cold meats were rarely called for, but when produced never failed to throw over those present a chilliness and pallor that were unpleasant in the extreme. The receipts of the the measure in the catterine.

The Methodist Episcopal Society is at present without a pastor, and has granted the use of its church building to the Episcopalian Society, upon condition that the latter will place stoves in the same and permit them to remain there after the year expires, the length of time for 1. Piano solo—Bhapsodie (No. 6)....

Mr. A. H. Pease.

2. Waltz—" Ah che la sorte"..... .. Linzt after the year expres, the length of time for which the use of the building is ganted. The proceeds of Thursday evening's entertainment will be expended in purchasing stoves for the building. will be expended in purchasing stoves for the building.

The liev. Mr. Brown and family returned from a visit to friends and relatives in Beloit and Madison, Wis., last Wednesday. He occupied his pulpit Sunday morning and evening.

The Presby terian social took place at the residence of Mis. Chapin Friday evening. Many were present, and a pleasant time was had.

The several churches of the village will unite in holding Thanksgiving services at the Presbyterian Church Thursday at 11 a.m. The Rev. Mr. Lamb, of the Congregational Church, will deliver the sermon. In the other services he will be assisted by the pastors of the other churches.

This is an entire change of programme, but Miss Adelaide Phillipps will be heard again in some of her exquisite contratto solos. Mr. Tom Karl will be again assisted by Signors Orlandini and Baccelli, while Mrs. Helen Ames will sing soprano, she having been expressly engaged for the evening. the evening. A season at Hooley's Theatre would be in-

complete without a representation of "Divorce," and Mr. Hooley has decided that the present Under the suspervision of Mrs. Horton, the time is the best for its production. He has consequently before him a week of assured rosperity. The comedy is too familiar to the reader to require any extended notice. All who warrant anticipations of a most enjoyable enter-tainment. Unity Church will probably be se-cured for the occasion.

On account of the nard rains of Sunday even-ing the attendance at the several churches was remember the piece will bear in mind the fact that it gives unlimited opportunity for displaying the strength of a company and the in-dividual ments of its members. It calls Fur Factory, 70 Madison-st.

for an inordinately large cast, and in the matter of stare appointments can be made gorgeous to a degree. It is satisfactory to know that in every particular the management have taken pans to present it as nearly perfect as possible. The scenic artist, upholsterer, and milliner are radiantly represented, while something more than either of them can be discarned in the setting of the stage and the adjuncts to the progress of the piece, such as the distant sounds of Strauss and the dance during that highly edifying interview between Mrs. De Witt and Messrs. Jitl and Burritt. There is not one set of the piece which does not There is not one set of the piece which does not call for commendation, and there is not one dress but deserves mention on the part of the ladies.

The cast was upusually strong. Taken all

dress but deserves mention on the part of the ladies.

The cast was nonsually strong. Taken all through, it is a question whether in its ensemble the Daly company surpassed it, and certainly no other representation of the piece can compare with it. It is too large to call for an individual notice of each artist, and unnecessary where all was so admirably done. One or two features, however, are worthy of notice. Mr. Murdoch abandoned the conventional Educard Lynde with a hang-dog look and a grievance, and injected a good deal of resolute diablerie into the character, which was as agreeable for a change as it was an improvement upon the ordinary fop who is plaved. Mr. Saulsbury piayed Burritt last year, and made his bow to Chicago in the part. He has changed it considerably, reducing its more grotesque features, and making the creature less of a caricature. As he now pictures Burritt, he is a very clever, natural person. Perhaps it would be fair, since Burritt is the mouthpiece of the slang of the day, to change the text to suit the times, and substitute for the cant phrase of the second act the prevailing catchword. As much of the dislogue has been cut out, perhaps this change would be admissible. Miss Marsh made her debut as Lu Ten Eyck, and dressed admirably, as was expected by those who remember her in the city a few years ago. Mrs. Maeder made an important feature of Mrs. Ten Eyck by her accomplished acting, as did Mrs. Williams of Mothe the maid. The strength of the cast may be understood from the fact that she assumed that role. Mr. Crane played Templeton Jitt, and it is unnecessary to say that he made a most comical personage out of the legal luminary. It is no slight praise to Mr. Crane to say that he has given a change of manner to this his fifth consecutive lawyer. With such a draft upon his store of legal critravagances it must be difficult to originate something, but he has accomplished the feat in a measure. Mr. Ryer played De Witt in this city last season, and those who saw him will remember that h

week.

If any idea has gained ground that the com-If any idea has gained ground that the company is broken, it must disappear before the exertions made by Mr. Hooley to preserve its strength. Mr. Buckley, who has played at the Academy of Music, and is at once a popular and efficient actor, is added to the list as leading juvenile man, while Miss Marsh has already become one of the company. Miss Marsden, from New York, of whom the most pleasant rumors reach us, will also join it in a day or two. Mr. Hooley is the manager, and Mr. Ryer will attend to the stage, with, it is unnecessary to say, excellent qualifications for the office.

N'VICKER'S THEATRE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Sir Walter Scott's beautiful story, "The Hear of Mid Lothian," in its stage dress, "Jeanie Deans," was played at McVicker's Theatre last evening, to a house not very large. The story of the drama is, we take it, too well known to re quire anything to refresh the memory. It is sad, and, it must be confessed, a little dreary for the average audience, unless the peculiar fla vor of the locality and time is preserved. Now, it is rarely that served. Now, it is rarely that we find any actor who can give us the full Attic dialect; to expect a whole company to do so is therefore absurd. It would perhaps be better not to attempt it, and then the peculiarities of idiom, and the strangeness of some of the words would be more marked. The drama is interesting, however, is its plot is very powerful, and its incidents full of life. Considering the disadvantages under which the artists labor. the disadvantages under which the artists labor, it is fairly played. The scenery is all that can be desired, the first scene, with the City of Edinburg in the distance, deserving especial note. "Jeanie Deans" will be played for the remainder of the week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the ows it out of the system. and thus effects a cure. Schenck's Sea Wood Tonic, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate case of indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, etc. These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calonel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver. These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sex Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption. If taken in time, and the nee of the medicines persevered in. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts. Philadelphia. every Monday, where all letters for advice must ne als principal office, corner Sixth and Archest delphia, every Monday, where all letters for ad-be addressed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. THE FIRM OF FAIRBANK, PECK & CO. Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

N. K. FAIRBANK,
Chicago, Nov. 16, 1874.

JOHN L. PECK.

The business will be continued by N. K. FAIRBANK, W. H. BURNET, JOSEPH SEARS, Under the firm name of

## N.K. FAIRBANK & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between S. F. Cone and George A. Strong, under the firm name of CONE & STRONG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. F. Cone succeeds to the assets of the firm, and assumes the liabilities. S. F. Cone is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. (Signed) S. F. CONE, G. A. STRONG.

Dated Nov. 23, 1874. OIL TANKS. OIL TANKS. WILSON'S
PATENT DOME.
EVENDEN'S

Measuring Force PUMP For Carbon and Lubricating Oils, are superior to anything ever offered.

WILSON & EVENDEN.
Patentees and Manufacturers.
47 & 49 West Lake-st., Chicago. STOVE POLISH.

GEM STOVE POLISH. The Agency of the GEM STOVE POLISH has been transferred to Messrs. C. 8 HUTCHINS & CO., 65 and 67 South Wa-

ter-st., Chicago. BUFFALO OVERCOATS. BUFFALO OVERCOATS. J. S. BARNES.

WOOLEN GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE WEST SIDE

Special Bargains in Woolens and Housekeeping Goods.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS

One case White Domet Flannels, 12% cents yard. Good White Domet Flannels, 20 cents. White all-wool Flannels, 25 cts upwards. Good White Shaker Domet Flannels, 20 cts. Red all-wool Flannels, 25 cts upwards. Heavy red Twilled Flannels, 25c upward.

Plaid Flannels, 25 cts upwards.
Medicated Flannels, White and Red Shaker
Flannels, and Shirting Flannels at very

low prices.
Elegant Line of real Welsh Embroidered
Flannels, cheap.
Good White Blankets, \$3 a pair and up. cheap.
Excellent Black Waterproof Cloths, 75 cts.

Better quality Waterproofs, 90 cts.

A special Bargain in Waterproof at \$1,
worth \$1.40. Regular \$1.50 Waterproof for \$1.25. Black Beavers, \$1.90, \$2, and up.

Overcoatings from \$2.50 up.

Dark Union Cassimeres, 37% cts.

All-Wool Cassimeres, 680, 80c, and \$1.

Bargains in highest grades of Cassimeres.

6-4 extra fine Cassimeres reduced from \$6.50 to \$5.25.
Fine Broadcloths and Coatings at close prices

GREAT WEST SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE

Madison & Peoria-sts. CLOAK VELVETS.

# CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts., Invite attention to the following goods, of the day them at from 30 to 40 per cent less than last season's prices, and much under present value:

28-inch Genoa Cloak Velvets \$5.00 yard. 28-inch Genoa Velvet, worth \$8,

28-inch Genoa Velvet, worth \$8, for \$6.00 yard.
28-inch super Genoa Velvet, a bargain, \$6.50.
32-inch all-silk Lyons Velvet, worth \$13.00, for \$8.75.
32-inch super Lyons Velvet, worth \$14.00, for \$10.00.
32-inch extra super Lyons Velvet, \$16.00 quality, for \$12.00.
Bargains in Thread and Guipure Laces for Velvet Cloak Trimmings; also, a very rich line of Cloak Ornaments. Gimps, etc.
Purshasers who care to economize will find

Purchasers who care to economize will find large saving in purchasing the above mate-rials from us and getting up their own gar-

SAVINGS BANK. Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS BANK, 75 Clark-st, Vest Site Office, Opposite the Old Court House

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COR-PORATION is confined exclusively to the receipt and care of Savings Deposits and Funds for Investment. No commercial or general banking business transacted. SUMS AS SMALL AS ONE DOL-LAR received from any person,

MARRIED WOMEN and minor children may deposit money so that no one else can draw it. INTEREST at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, is paid on sums of One Dollar or more.

and a bank book furnished.

THOSE DESIRING TO INVEST their savings upon real estate se-curity at a higher rate of interest than can be safely paid on Savings Deposits, should call at this Bank and examine its INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES. SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Finest Gift Book

LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM, THE HANGING OF THE CRANE.

uperbly Illustrated from Designs by MISS HALLOCK and THOMAS MORAN. Engraved by A. V. S. ANTHONY and o antique, \$9.

LITTLE CLASSICS.

Vol. 4. Liffe, containing "Raband His Friends," "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "My Chateaux" by G. W. Curlis, and other Stories and Sketches by Howells, Willis, Hawthouns, "Ix Mawrel," Ilamb, Macaulay, and others, ending with the sublime little classic of Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech. Price, \$1. Little Chassics. L. Exile; ff. Intellect; III. Tragedy. \$1 each.

THE EMIGRANT'S STORY.

And Other Poems. By J. T. TROWERIDGE, author of "Jack Hazard" Stories. \$1.50 each.

"Jack Hazard" Stories in verse and ballad with with those popular qualities that win universal at ention. It has, also, thoughtful, serious poems that appeal to the deepest and tenderest experiences of the wiset and no "." For sale by Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston. HOTEL.

TREMONT HOUSE. Rooms from \$1 to \$2 per day.

FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23. Liberal orders from the country for currency and a good mercantile demand for money con-tinue to be the features of the financial citua-

The aggregate amount of currency called for from the hog regions to-day was not equal to the average of last week. This may be taken as an indication that receipts will diminish towards the middle of the real. The movement of hogs to the city has been so

large that many of the country banks have vir-tually no balances left with their corespondents here to draw on, and they will be compelled to borrow in consequence.

The receipts of currency from the East con-

The receipts of currency from the East continue. The New York Daity Bulletin states that last Friday over \$2,000,000 of currency was shipped to the West, besides \$500,000 to the South, for New Orleans, Mobile, etc. These remittances have not yet had any perceptible effect in stiffening the rates of interest in New York.

New York exchange was flat to-day. It is being made in considerable quantities by the

being made in considerable quantities by the packers, and numbers of the country banks are ending on exchange for currency. The quotaon was 75c to \$1.00 discount, between banks, for

The banks have a good mercantile demand for money from almost all sources. This, in addition to the heavy drain of the country for currency to move the hog product, is drawing on the resources of most of them as fully as they care to permit. There is no present prospect that the market will be tight, but for the next few weeks there will be little disposition to make concessions from the nominal rate of discount. Applications for loans and offerings of commercial paper for discount are closely scru-tinized. Lenders are much stiffer than a month ago, and the rate of discount is held firmly by all the banks at 10 per cent for time loans. To this there are, of course, the individual and occasional exceptions that always exist, but the market rate is as quoted. The unfortunate at empt of a contemporary to establish an open market? Tate of 8 per cent for four months has been abandoned. The abaurdity of any such quotation at this season of the year was manifest to any one familiar with the commercial and financial history of Chicago. Interest, no doubt, is much cheaper on both sides of us then it has hitherto been at this season. In San Francisco we have the unusual sight of loaes pressed on borrowers at 8 and 9 per cent; in New York there is an ample supply of funds at 2 per cent on prime commercial paper. But the rauses which have led to the great accumulations of capital in San Francisco and the dullness of trade in New York have not found counterparts in Chicago, where trade is good, and there is employment enough for the resources of the braks. and the rate of discount is held firmly

there is employment enough for the resources of the braks.

Money on the street is \$@18 per cent; real-state loans are \$@10 per cent.

The clearings to-day are \$4,300,000.

The Directors of the American Express Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share, payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 12.

The New York Journal of Commerce says it is stated that the National Bank of Princeton, Ind. is about to go into voluntary liquidation, and that there will be some loss to the stockholders.

Antional Bank of Roganizzid.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency transfers the following statement of National Banks organized the past week:

2.201—Boonville National Bank, Indiana. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid-in capital, \$50,000. Lewis J. Miller, President; Enos W. Bethell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Nov. 18, 1874.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada will open a branch in New York on Jan. 1, with Mr. Walter Watson for manager. The bank has a pad-up capital of \$8,000,000. It is also about to open a branch in London.

INTEREST ABROAD.

The following are the rates of discount at the cading cities abroad Nov. 7:

The second report of the second second	Bank	Open
mountaits, Ginna, one.	rate.	market,
per	cent.	per cent.
Parla	4	334
Amsterdam	336	316
Hamburg		414
Berlin	6	4
Frankfort	5	4
Vienna and Trieste	416	416
Madrid, Cadiz, and Barcelona	6	6@8
Lisbon and Oporto	4	4
St. Petersburg	6	6
Brussels	436	416
Turin, Florence, and Rome	5	434
Antwerp	6	536
Bremen	316	3%
Leipzig:	. 6	436
Genos	5	436
Geneva.	436	536
Copenhagen	5@5%	8@536

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.

A series of failures in commercial circles was

A series of failures in commercial circles was announced in New York on Saturday. Erastus S. Brown, a produce-dealer and ex-President of the Produce Exchange, failed, but for how large an amounts in oty ex known. There were five other failures, but none serious. They were: William Evans, grocer; E. & G. Friend, tobacco-dealers; W. G. Van Der Roest, dealer in flowers and feathers; and S. & B. Lissner, millinery. It is noted as a remarkable circumstance, says the Republic, that of the total number of failures this year in dry goods and the line of dry goods more than one-half ere of the Hebrew persuasion. It does not necessarily follow that these parties are taking advantage of the hard times to effect compromises, but it does show that this class of traders have lost money, and their names figure conspicuously in the list of unfortunates.

The investigation which has been instituted by the Iusurance Commissioner of Connecticut into the management of the American National Life and Trust Company, of New Haven, has not yet been concluded, but a correspondent of the Republic states that it is known that the nominal assets of the Company are impaired to the extent of \$400,000; that the last report, representing the "actually paid-up in cash" capital to be \$100,000; false, as not a cent has been paid in; that the statement of "liabilities" in the late report included "claims for death losses and matured endowments" in process of adjustment as amounting to \$17,800, all told, whereas the facts, as discovered by the Commissioner, show the amount to have been \$69,000; that among the items omitted in the last report is one of from \$35,000 to \$40,000 cash borrowed by Mr. Noyes, the President, from the banks on the company's collateral; that there are checks and notes of several years' standing, on which no interest has ever been paid, and which amount, with accrued interest, to thousands of dollars, and that the assets are otherwise much over-

Preston, Kean & Co. quote:	D.	
	uynng.	Sellin
United States 6s of '81	119%	119
United States 5-20s of '62, ex. int	112	112
United States 5-20s of Wa ex int	11334	714
United States 5-20s of %3 ex int	11534	115
5-20s of '65-Jan, and July	117%	118
-208 of '67-Jan, and July	1183	119
-20s of 68-Jan, and July.	11836	119
10-408	11316	113
United States new 5s of '81.ex. int	11912	112
United States currency 6s.	1181/	118
word (full weight)	1102/	111
		111
		486
Cable transfers	****	490
Chicago City-78	****	432
Cook County 78	001	Par & it
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	and will	t Par & i
West Chicago park-bonds	****	
		09 L 4

MONEY AND COMMERCE. Island, 5,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Wabash, and 5,000 Atlantic & Pacific preferred. Currency 6s. 

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Nov. 23: Decring st, 295 ft s of Archer av, w f, 39 %x120

Deering st, 295 ft s of Archer av, w f, 39 kx120 ft, dated Nov. 17.

West Eighteenth st, 186 ft, w of Loomis et, s f, 23x124 ft, dated Nov, 20.

Sheridan av, 200 ft s of West Huron st, e f, 50x 125 ft, dated Nov. 14.

Ann st, 125 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 25x86 ft, dated Nov. 11.

West Ohio st, 167 2-10 ft e of Hoyneav, n f, 24x 100 ft, dated Nov. 23.

Genesce av, 273 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 11.

West Adams at, 74 ft e of Lincoin st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 11.

West Adams at, 74 ft e of Lincoin st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 19.

Hermitage av, 225 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 21 x126 f-10 ft, dated Nov. 19.

West Jackson st, 125 ft w of California st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 19.

West Erie st, 75 ft e of Bickerdike st, n f, 25x 125 ft dated Nov. 4.

Loomis st, s w cor Polk st, e f, 795x59s ft; William A, Porter, of Philadelphia, to Henry M.

Taylor; dated Nov. 13.

Hermitage av, 42y ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 20 x125 ft dated Nov. 13.

Hermitage av, 42y ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 20 x125 ft dated Nov. 13.

Hermitage av, 42y ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 20 x125 ft dated Nov. 13.

Hermitage av, 42y ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 20 x124 ft, dated Nov. 21.

South of ft that 100 x ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft ft, dated Nov. 21.

South of Chill Limits, within a Rabius of 7 a of count-nouse.

Sacramente st, 50 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 50 x124 ft, dated Nov. 21.

Sitty-third st, 624 8 10 ft e of Haisted st, s f, 29 -12124 ft, dated Nov. 21.

Euglewood av, n f, 75x124 ft, same subdivision as the above, dated Nov. 17.

Lots 4 to 12, Block 1, and Lots 1 to 12, Block 2, all in Block 6, Stewards w & Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 23.

Lots 1 to 23, Block 1, orvis n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 44 dated Aug, 25.

Lots 37, 38, and 39, Block 2, Rosedale, dated Nov. 21. 6,000 2,600 2,250

Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Aug. 25.

Lots 37, 38, and 39, Block 2, Rosedale, dated

Nov. 21. COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING. Nov. 23. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for

	REC	EIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
our, bris	8,775	9,699	5,356	12,446	
lest, bu	47,640	56,040	72,530	88,104	
rn, bu	40,730	30,035	2,150	11 ,370	
ts, bu	12,730	83,110	9,2.8		
e, bu,	1,067	2,547	1,500	1,050	
rley, bu	14,210	12,910	9,710	10,870	
ass seed, lbs,	51,780	16,570	18,160	52,180	
x seed, lbs	84,500	41,700			
oom-corn, lbs	34,600	20,500	60,270	20,000	
redmeats, ths	175,800	178,240	2,701,321	3,793,813	
ef, bris	363	109	450	266	
k, bris	130	217	1,096	915	
rd, lbs	66,192	223,460	1,316,285	528,579	
low, lbs	4,870	14,130	229,480		
tter, ibs	94,123	66,630	98,772	55,364	
es'd hogs, No	311	428	16	43	
e hogs, No	31,355	19,006	6,659	4,465	
tle, No	1,300	638	1,297	898	
ep, No	1,030	225	*******	231	
les, fbs	204,786	82,175	319,635	136,699	
hwines, bris	210	50	459	194	
ol. lbs	81,400	51,920	138,789	127,842	
atoes, bu	12,932	25,369	. 480	2,480	
mber, ft	2,282,000	2,618,000	1,494,850	1,391,000	
ingles, ft	5,240,000	1,210,000	838,000	779,000	
h, No	510,000		80,500	109,000	
t, bris		100	2,407	1,555	

Game, pkgs.... Eggs, pkgs.... Cueere, bxs... Dried fruits, lbs. 275 een apples, bris

sumption: 3,096 bu wheat, 6,931 bu corn, 3,098 bu oats, 355 bu rye, 1,665 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 25 cars No. 1 spring, 93 cars No. 2 do, 32 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do (161 wheat); 58 cars high mixed corn, 73 cars No. 2 do, 49 cars rejected do, 6 cars no grade do (186 corn, of which 41 are new); 4 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 do, 1 car tejected do; 1 car No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 2 do; 21 cars No. 2 barley, 13 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do. Total (404 cars), 154,000 bu. Inspected out: 115,388 bu wheat, 2,842 bu corn.

8,837 bu oats, 746 bu rye, 9,235 bu bailey.
The following table shows the distribution of

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
rail	21,904	17, 481	8, 237	47,818	6,486
Buffalo	11,750 2,450	12,789 338,688 6,000	48,790	90, 500	
Oswego Ogd'burg Hurod other U.	1,600	56, 892 24, 062	91,000 11,140 2,000	10,789	
ports	1,066	1,000 11,000	12,052 22,005	45, 027	
other Can- dian ports		31, 633	14.165		
Totals	39, 225	499, 495	139, 389	194, 134	6, 486

were unchanged. Bagging remains dull at about former rates. No new features were noted in the oil market. Canned goods were in better request, and peaches are neld for higher. Pigiron was dull at former quotations.

Lumber was in moderate demand and steady, Metals, iron, nails, and building materials met with the average demand at the prices previously ruling. The hide market was steady and moderately active. Wool and hops were quiet. Timothy seed was in demand and firmer, the offerings being inadequate. Clover was also scarce and firm. Hay is wanted for home consumption and shipment, but trading is restricted by the light receipts, and the market is very firm. Western potatoes were rather slow and easy, under large offerings of unitipe stock, but Eastern and choice varieties were firm. Poultry and game were quiet.

easy, under large offerings of unripe stock, but Eastern and choice varieties were firm. Poultry and game were quiet.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the decline reported last week, New York being unchanged. The demand and the offerings were both light. Sales were restricted to 100 brls, in two lots, at 980 per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and frominally unchanged. Only two charters were reported, both on private terms. They will carry out 18,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu barley. Through rates to New York, by steamer and rail, are quoted at 16c on cern, and 17½c asked on wheat. Through to Liverpool via New York, is quoted at 15c, gold, per 100 fbs.

Provisions were rather less active, with a steadler feeling. The receipts of live hogs were larger than required, resulting in a decline of 10@15c per 100 fbs, but telegrams from the country indicated that the receipts will be smaller later in the week, hence product was not materially affected. There was a good demand for mees pork, under which holders were able to command an advance of about 15c per brl, though there was plenty on sale. Lard was in fair request for future delivery, and unusually active in cash lots, being quotable 2½@5c per 100 fbs, being quotable 2½@5c per 100 fbs, being quotable 2½@5c per 101 bls. Meats were quiet, except green hams, which were wanted by curers, and sides were ashade easier, while shoulders were ½c per 1b lower. Buyers on European account are very backward in taxing meats at present prices, but there is a very good demand from the South. The shrinkage in weight appears to be

green hams, which were wanted by circers, and sides were ashadeeasier, while shoulders were ½c per ib lower. Buyers on European account are very backward in taxing meats at present prices, but there is a very good demand from the South. The shrinkage in weight appears to be larger than usual, some lots having lost 1½ per cent while in transit by rail. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$19.35@18.40; do, seller the year, \$19.30@19.40; do seller January and February, \$19.70@19.75; do, seller February, \$20.20@20.25; do, seller March, \$20.50@20.52½; prime mess, \$17.50; and extra prims, \$13.50. Lard, cash, \$13.00@13.65; do seller the year, \$13.00; do, seller February, \$13.250.32.73½; do, seller March, \$13.45@13.00. Sweet-pickled hams, \$10.60 to seller the year, \$13.00; do, seller February, \$13.250.31.273½; do, seller March, \$13.45@13.00. Sweet-pickled hams, \$10.60 to 16.615 to average frosh cured; green heats quoted at 6½c for November; green meats quoted at 6½c for November; green meats quoted at 6½c for short clear; dry-salted meats, \$10.00, a.6.4½c for shoulders, \$12.40.25%c for short clears, \$10.40.25%c for short short clears, \$10.40.25%c for short short

ing was the closing range of prices : Choice to favorite winters ...... \$ 5,5% 6.50 e spring extrus. 4.50 6.50 6.50 6.10 6.25 6.450 6.25 6.450 6.25 6.450 6.25 6.450 6.25 6.450 6.25 6.450 Fair shipping do...
Patent spring extras
Superfines.
Rye flour.
Buckwheat flour.

Bys four. 4.15(a 5.25
Buckwheat four. 6.002a 6.50
Bran. 15.50(a)15.00
Wheat was more active, and averaged 1½6
higher, being in good demand throughout. Tue
receipts were larger, but exceeded by the shipments; and Liverpool was quoted stronger,
probably in anticipation of an increase in the
cost of transporting grain from the West. It was
generally understood that New York was firmer,
though the wires were not in working order till
late in the day. The increased demand here
was, however, nearly independent of those
things. It arose out of the fact that wheat is
universally recognized as the cheapest article on
the floor, and is generally thought to have been
unduly depressed by the reports of unusual
abundance in Europe. The drop has certainly
been a severe one, and there is reason to believe that a good deal of wheat will be wanted
this winter in the Eastern States, as buyers there have taken hold of little more
than enough to supply current pecessities dur-Seption uses make it is harmy interest and the formula of the section of \$180.007 [10.00 for the \$10.00 for \$10.000 for \$10.00 ers there have taken hold of httle more than enough to supply current pecessities during the drop of autumn. Hence buvers are more disposed to invest when the markets on the other side of the Atlantic give signs of having reached the turn. The buying as yet seems, however, to be chiefly Western. Canadian and New York parties have lost so heavily this year that they require non-analysis good prospects to

by nearly the same causes. Cash lots were in good demant for shipment, at an advance of 3c per bu over Saturday's prices, but quiet, under a pancity of offerings. The year was active, and 14(2) to higher, but seak. The market opened very strong, with margins called rather extensively on the shorts, and fell off when the "margin value" was announced to be 50c. The receipts were again light, and the bulletin indicates that our stocus in store have dwindled down to about 154,000 bu of all grades. This practically puts filling out of the question, and makes asttlements a necessity. Seller the year opened at 54c, rose to 54%c, declined to 53%c, and closed at 64%c. Seller the month sold at 55 @56c, closing at 55%c. Seller January sold at 63%c@54c. Cash No. 2 closed at 55%c. (Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 2 at 55%c: 2,200 bu do at 55%c: 1,200 bu do at 55%c: 600 bu rejected at 53c; 600 bu do at 55%c: 600 bu rejected at 53c; 600 bu do at 52%c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 59c; 600 bu do at 55c; 1,200 bu do at 55c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 59c; 600 bu do at 55c; 600 bu pures than sellers at that price. Sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 91c; 400 bu do at 90%c; and 600 bu do at 59c; 600 bu do at 50c; and 600 bu do at 50c. Barley was dull and easier. There was a moderate business in cash lots, closing at \$1.28% for No. 2, and \$1.13@1.16 for No. 3 in Central to A... D. Co. 8. Seller the mouth was very quiet at \$1.28, and seller December entirely nominal at \$1.29. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at \$1.30; 800 bu do at \$1.28; 2,000 bu No. 3 at \$1.28%; 800 bu do at \$1.28; 2,000 bu No. 3 at \$1.29%; 800 bu do at \$1.28; 2,000 bu hy sample (choice California) at \$1.46; 800 bu do at \$1.25; 500 bu do at \$1.16; 400 bu rejected at \$1.07; 400 bu do at \$1.28; 1,000 bu do at \$1.25; 500 bu do at \$1.16; 400 bu rejected at \$1.07; 400 bu do at \$1.26; 400 bu do at \$1.25; 500 bu do at \$1.26; 500 bu do at \$1.25; 500 bu do at \$1.16; 400 bu rejected at \$1.07; 400 bu do at \$1.26; 500 bu do at \$1.25; 500 bu do at \$1.1

	19	74	*1873-
or their and a bit	cohend's	Week endig	Week end'g
was not force to country in	Nov. 21,		Nov. 22.
Flour, bris	67,985	75,165	55,352
Wheat, bu	520,196	643,700	947,926
Corn, bu	217,547	241,000	459,050
Rye, bu		27,261	
Pork, brls	5,443	2,878	4,809
Lard the	2,537,047	2,688,980	3,229,742
Bacon, Ibs	555,058	3,844,905	6,337,088

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following: The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in

lake and seab York canals,	oard port	s, in tran	sit by la	ke, on th	o No
In store at	Wheat,	Corn,	Oats,	Barley,	Ry
New York	2, 752, 654	1, 635, 908	1,009,816	118, 270	15,5
Albany	41,500	3,460	102,000	876,000	4,0
Buffalo	345, 466	160, 279	18,976	115,087	
Chicago	992, 387		276, 278	250, 321	43,5
Milwankov	191, 931		37,002	60, 440	2,4
Duluth	5,868		********	*****	*****
Toledo	449, 164	286, 905	121,650	2,022	
Detroit	263, 630		18, 106	61,523	
Oswego"	750,000			118,000	8,0
St. Louis	686, 134		70,875	93,846	14,0
Peoria	88, 012			2, 761	35, 4
Boston			804, 443	28, 955	1.4
Toronto, 7th			9 44	379,519	1,0
Montreal		17, 000	80,000	120,000	6,0
Pulladelpha".		80, 807	20,000	10,000	2,5
Lake ship nts.			212,795	55,542	2,0
Rail ship nts.		411.207	97, 393	110, 373	11.0
On N. Y. c'uls		409, 800	335,000	490, 210	30.0
Out. I. Cui	1, 101, 100	100,000	660,000	400, 410	2010
Total week	9.834.594	4, 388, 809	2.8:8.919	2.389.403	176.7
Mills Now 2 104	10 648 159	5 Teg. 90x	9. 947, 491	0 961 9177	TRA S
W'k Oc. 81, '74 W'k Oc. 24, '74 W'k Oc. 17, '74	10, 246, 106	4.684.619	9, 969, 154	1,913,47	F32, 7
W'k Oc. 24, 174	10, 226, 719	4, 945, 795	2, 864, 246	1, 495, 440	214.3
Wik On 17 194	11 100 250	5 Som 1:29	0.798 644	1 244 189	144.7

\*Rettriated.
The imports into Great Britain of breadstuffs for the first two months of the crop year of the last three

years have been as longy	78:	THE STATE OF THE S	
I monthing with worth	Sept. 1 to	Sept. 1 to	Sent. 1 te
	Oct. 31,	O.t. 31,	Oct. 31,
	1372	1873.	1874.
Wheat equal qra.	2,297,617	1,737,548	1,823,828
Flour equal grs.	283,384	254,371	248,450
Barley equal qrs.	720,304	426,557	976,838
Outsequal qrs.	765,904	470,944	517,567
Peas equal grs.	64,815	37,230	23,6.2
Beans equal qrs.	121,818	141,640	112,473
Maize equal qrs.	1,181,395	944,133	580,913
Total qrs	5,435,887	4,021,423	4,233,941
Beerbohm's London co	ble of N	ov. 18, 1874	, reports

Beerbohm's London cable of Nov. 18, 1874, reports the farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 towns in Eng and and Wales for the week ending Nov. 14, 1874, at 55,000 to 60,000 grs (and estimated in the Kingdom at 220,000 to 240,000 grs.) Imports for the same week: Whoat, 190,000 to 195,000 grs; maize, under 50,000 grs; hour. 50,000 to 65,000 bris; giving a supply of wheat and flour, including imports and home deliveries, approximately of 447,500 to 475,6.5 grs, against a weekly consumption of 400,000 gas minimum, and 423,000 grs maximum, an excess of supply for the week over the consumption of 45,500 to 52,025.

The supply of maizs for same week was under 400,000 grs, against an average weekly consumption of 45,000 to 52,025.

The supply of maizs for same week was under 400,000 qrs, against an average weekly consumption of 834,000 qrs in 1873. The comparative imports indicate a largely diministed consumption of maize at the present nighter prices.

In Germany the farmers are using the lower grades of wheat for feeding purposes and the brewers for brewing. The price of outs, barley, and wheat, pound for pound, is about the same, hence the farmers thream and market their barley and oats and let the wheat remain in stack, which gives moderate supplies of wheat, the consumption of which has been largely increased.

regon salmon, new, 1 lb....regon salmon, new, 2 lb....regon salmon, new, 2 lb....regon salmon, new, 2 lb lb...regon salmon, CHEESE—The easy feeling noticeable for a number of days past in the market for this staple is still apparent, and we to-day drop our questations a 3/c sill around. Buyers are taking hold sparingly, and the market can scarcely be considered strong even at the reduced rates. Stocks are snaple. The exports from New York from May I this year and last have been as

Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 4(a43c.

SALRARUS—Common to best, T/@93/c.

SALRARUS—Common to best

The supply of maizs for same week was under 400,000 qrs, against an average weekly consumption of 834,000 qrs in 1873, and 847,000 qrs in 1873. The companyion of maizs at the present injude prices.

In Germany the furners are using the lower grades in Germany the furners are using the lower grades for brewing. The price of outs, barley, and wheat, pound for pound, is shout the same, hence the farmers and the present in stack, which gives moderate est threats and market their barley and oats and let the wheat remain in stack, which gives moderate the state, the farmers have been more disposed to sell the wheat remain in stack, which gives moderate been about 3 inches on an average troughout the State, the farmers have been more disposed to sell their grain at current rates, consequently the deliveries at the seatoard have been largely increased.

The rainfail in California during October having been about 3 inches on an average troughout the State, the farmers have been more disposed to sell their grain at current rates, consequently the deliveries at the seatoard have been largely increased. With freights at 50s, stering exchange at 50 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with wheat at 31.55 to about 45 is equivalent with STARCH—Silver gloss, 9%@10e; common, 8@9%c;

TOBACCO—There was a liberal movement in tobaccos at thoroughly sustained prices. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, SigaSc; choice, 70,675c; medium, 52,635c; common to fair, 45,635c; poor to common, 42,645c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80,635c; half bright, 65,670c; black, sound, 50,635c; common black, 44,647c.

SMORING—Good to choice, 33,635c; medium, 31,6
32e; common, 20,630c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, \$7.00; maple, \$8.00; hi kory, \$9,00; slabs, \$8.50—delivered.

WOOD—The manket is very quiet, but stocks are low, and there is little wool to come forward, hence prices are firmly held, in some instances above quotations:

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday, 3,668. There was but little life in the extite trade, and, for the better qualities, each as Eastern buyers seek, there was less stability to prices. The slightly lower prices prevailing in some of the Eastern markets, and the less favorable tone of advices from all points, made shippers cautions in their movements, and trading on Eastern account was slow at weak and irregular rists. So far as butchers' stiff and desirable shipping grades were concerned, the market presented a sleady tone, the demand for these descriptions being fair, while the supply was moderate. Sales were mostly at \$1.0064.25 for common to good butchers' stock; at \$2.756,37.5 for stockers, and at \$2.5063.52/6 for common to fair cattle wis have to go over.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1.350

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 2,50(24,00

cartle sales. 2 Texas cows ... 

HOGS-Received since Saturday, 83,058. There enough stale hogs to swell the supply to some 5. The market opened dull and irregularly lower. "soft" weather caused a lessened demand

6.30 76 7.00 61 6.90 117 6.70 92 6.75 65 6.80 63 6.15 47 6.40 53 6.65 50 6.65 56 6.75 90 6.83 40 6.75 180 6.75 183 110 2:77 6.65,233 280 6.50 53 283 44 2859 6.60 63 222 1.65 50 222 1129 246 6.65 60 63 222 1.65 50 222 1129 246 6.65 60 223 6.65 56 125 40 187 6.65 61 227 6.73 80 250 163 283 6.85 162 227 6.73 80 250 179 302 6.65 55 224 6.75 163 203 179 302 6.75 53 282 6.75 120 210 33 153 6.00 52 224 6.75 163 203 103 258 6.75 70 210 6.55 183 370 103 258 6.75 70 210 6.55 183 370 60 266 6.30 105 280 6.65 89 280 6.65 89 280 8HEEP—Received since Saturday, I.109. The ket was dull and heavy. Faw buyers were in a ance, and sales were limited to a few car-loads butchers at \$3.00 \$6.25\$. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 28.—BERVEN.—Fresh arrivals.

ance, and saies were limited to a few car-loads to city butchers at \$3.00\text{G4.25}.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Berrus.—Fresh arrivals, 5,700 head, maining 10,000 for the week. Few very fine beeres shown, and the quality is mainly very common. Market firm for good to extra beeves at fully sustained prices, but dull and weak for interior and common, with a decline of \$4.00\text{ for the rior of and common, with a decline of \$4.00\text{ for the rior of and common, with a decline of \$4.00\text{ for the rior of and common, with a decline of \$4.00\text{ for the rior of and common, with a decline of \$4.00\text{ for the rior of the ri

\$3.75@4.50. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—Hous—Holders not willing to make concessions; common, \$6.56@6.75; medium to fair packing, \$7.10; good,\$7.15@7.25; extra,\$7.35@7.50; bulk sales, \$7.00@7.25. Receipts, 16,074; shipments, 240.

TOLEDO.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO, Nov. 23.—Hods—Holders selling at \$8.00, without sales.

DETROIT.
DETROIT, Nov. 23.—Hods—Sales of dressed at \$8.50 @8.60.

CHICAGO LUMBER-MARKET.

Monday Evening, Nov. 23.

The market was moderately active and easier. The receipts were light, but the offerings, including those left over, were internal, as compared to the demand. Local dealers were about the only purchasers, and they generally held off until concessions were made. Piece stuff sold at \$9.0039.25; boards and strips at \$9.25310.95; medium to choice do quotable at \$12,603.15,00. Lath. \$1.7031.75. Shingles were nominal at \$2,603.09. AT THE TARDS, A moderate business was transacted at unchanged

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Foreign Markets.

Forcian Markets.

Livenpool, Nov. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 22-22s et Wheat—Winter, Se@is 6d; spring, Sa 2d@Sa 8d; whita 9s 9d@los; club, 10s 3d@los 9d. Corn, 57a, Pub, 8is. Lard, 71s.6d.

Livenpool, Nov. 23—1:00 p. m.—Breadsum quis. Fork, 8is., Rest unchanged.

Livenpool, Nov. 23—230 p. m.—Markets shehanged.

Livenpool, Nov. 23—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion with the shear of t

peculation and expenses of the second of the long cut; hams, 48s; shoulders, 34s. Cheese, 68s. Lard, 71s. Turpentine, 25s 64.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Continental banks are peculiar rates of discount.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Nov. 23.—Business light on account of the stormy weather. Ootton goods generally cost but there is a fair movement in brown cottons, cotton fannels, and corset jeans. Pepperall B and brown sheetings at 10c, Side-band prints fairly active. Fancy cassings, beavers, and repeliants in moderate request. However, is moving more freely. Foreign goods dull.

The Produce Markets.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

HAY-Unchanged. Hors-Firmer; crop of 1874, 38@45c; 1873, 15@5c; 1872, 12@15c. 1872, 12@15c.
GROURRES—Coffee quiet and unchanged, Sugar less active, but very firm; fair to good reining, 843-845; prime, 846; Muscovado, 84,635c; refast advancing, 104,6102c. Molasses—Foreign sides neglected; New Orleans quiet. Rice dult and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—A shade firmer; refined, 10%c; creds

FERRICATE AND CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE ST 14@14%c. BUTTER—Prime steady; other grades rule havy;

BUTTER-Prime steady; other grades rule lawy;
Western, 20,325.
CHEESE-Steady at 12% 215%c.
WHIREY-LOWE; \$1.01%.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23.—COTTON—Endled and higher; 14%c.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; red, \$1.08. Om dill ond unswilled; 70c. Oats quiet and unchanged; the Bye scarre and irrm at \$1.08. Barley fair and firm; No. 2, \$1.35.
OILS—Linzeed off steady; moderate defining at the Lord oil, \$1.08.61.08.
EGOS—Fair at 28c.

Lord oit, \$1.05@1.08.

EGGS—Fair at 28c.
BUTTER—Best grades firm.
CHEESE—Steady, and in moderate demand.
PROVISION SEADY, and in moderate demand.
PROVISION SEADY STATE AND PROVISION SEADY AND THE SE

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—Prove—Dull; chair \$5.53.68.60.00 rn quiet at \$1.10. Cats quiet at 70c.

Brass—Dull at \$1.15.

HAT—Quiet; Western choice, 126.00; prime, 27.00; ordinary, \$25.00; Eastern, \$25.00.

PROVISIONS—Port quiet at \$22.50. Dry sall shoulders scarce at 9c. Bacon scarce and dull at 10c, 14g.c. Hame—Old, 83%c; now, scarce and in demand at 15%c. Lard—Theree scarce at 15%c; log in supply and dull at 16c.

SUGAR—In good demand; prices unchanged.

MOLASSE—In good demand; prices unchanged.

OOFFER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Supply light; \$1.05.

CONNEAL—Dull at \$4.20.

GOLD—III.

Gold-111. Exchange Sight, y discount; sterling, 87%. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 23.—Flour-Stady and in moderate demand. GRAIN-Wheat steady and in moderate demand:

moderate demand.
GRARN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; ambor Michigan, cash seller, \$1.07½; No. 1 rad. \$1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.06½. Corn fair and advanted; high mixed, 70c; new do, 72,972½c; seller November, 71½c; seller January, 74½c; now mixed, 10c; new do, 72,972½c; seller November, 71½c; seller January, 74½c; now mixed, 10c; new do, 72,972½c; seller November, 71½c; seller January, 74½c; now mixed, 10c; new do, 72,972½c; seller November, 55c; Michigan, 55c; white, 83c.
Franchise—To Buffalo, 5625½c; to Carego, 11½6 12c.
CLOVER SEED—Held at \$3.50.
RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMINTS—Flour, none; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMINTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; what, 22,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.
BALTIMORE
Corn dry, in good demand; and undimined. Corn dry, in good demand; dard dull; rew, dull, 75; do, old, nominally 10c. Oats dull; western mixed, 10c, de white, 62c. Ryc quiet at 982.100
HAT—Unchanged.
PHOVEROWS—Quiet and scarce; only order trade. Mess pork, 21,00, Bacon aboulders, 10% 610 ½c; clest rib, 13% 613½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 14,215c. Lad 15/615½c.
BUTTER—Western, unchanged.
COTTER—Quiet; fals to prime, cargoss, 17% 615½c.
WHENTY—Quiet and lower; \$1,002,102/c.
PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—CLOVER SEED—Si/GZ/c.
PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—CLOVER SEED—Si/GZ/c.
BUTTER—Western dell and declining; red, \$1,246.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—CLOVER SEED—Si/GZ/c.
BUTTER—Firm; to rime Western, 15% 615%c; chois western folls, 34635c.
CHEESE—Steady; fine Western, 15% 615%c; prims do, 14615c.
EGOS—Firm; Western, 90692c.
MEMPHIS.
Moverure Nov. 23.—CLOVER SEED—Si/GZ/c.
EGOS—Firm; Western, 90692c.

CHEESE—Steady; fine Western, 15% (16%); prime do. 14645c.

EGOS—Firm; Western, 39632c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 23.—COPTON—Steady: moderate demand; nominally unchanged; saiss, 2,000 bies; middling, 146145c; receipts, 4,620 bies; shipminn, 1,835 bales; stock, 40,639 bales.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GORN-MEAL—Easier; bald at \$3.0063.5c.

GRAIN AND FEND—Scarce, farm, and wanted.
PROVISIONS—FORK in fair demand and farm. Land firm at 15%c. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, 36; sides, 119
11%c. Bacon buoyant and mostitud.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Corrow—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but quiet; No. 2 red, 31.0.

Corn firmer; No. 2, 58635%c. Barley firm and unchanged.
Rye firm, but active, at 95c.

WHISEY—Steady at \$1.00.

PHOVESTONS—Buyers and sellers spart; offered at \$10.15; no bid; \$23.59 seller February; \$20.00 bid.
SPO.75; no bid; \$23.59 seller February; \$20.00 bid.
DETROIT, Mieh.; Nov. 23.—FLOUS—Quiet and unchanged.

QEAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand;

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand;

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—Flours—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand;
extra, \$1.18% @1.18%; No. 1, \$1.14%; ambur, \$1.07%.
Corn steady; moderate demand at 71% Costs, demand good at full price; \$35%.

Bréarpas—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, \$1,000 bs; corn, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 72,000 bs; corn, 3,000 ba.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull;
No. 1 red. \$1.11; No. 2, \$1.60. Corn firm and better;
iow mixed shelled, 693; high mixed, 720; may are,
on track, 55@56c. Oats firmer and better; No. 1 Sain,
53c; No. 2, 56c; white, 59c.
PETROLKUM—Firm; standard white, carlos, \$3;
Oako State, 10%c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 4,900 bu; cais,
4,500 bu.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 4,200 bu,
4,500 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—CORTON—Quiet and the changed.
FLOUE AND GRAIN—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Fork quiet at \$21,00. Blace—Not here. Sugar-cured hams, 12,613c. Bulk shoulder, 71c; cleer rib, 10,4c; clear, 10,3c, ten days in all Lard, 144,62 list, 15,4 cere with the control of the sugar-cured hams, 12,613c. Whisax—USC.

OSWEGO, Nov. 23.—Nov. 21.—Grain—Wheat quiet at \$1,43,0c; lower; old No. 2. Sec. Barley quiet Canada officat at \$1,43,16; most of the succet had higher.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—Grain—Wheat dull; carlots No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05. Corn—7,000 bu new high mired Toulede at 71c. Onto neglected.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—Grain—Wheat fruit fundamental and Onlo red, \$1.146,117; white, I. 100.1.

orn firmer; new ear, 70@730; new is shalled, 83@35c. hed, 83 asso. oLEUM -Quiet; crude, 73% e at 1 mladelphia delivery.

MARINB.

Port of Chicago, Nov. Inter-Ocean, Bay Giv, said.
A fagonaut, Bay Giv, said.
A fagonaut, Bay City, sait.
A fagonaut, Buffalo, coal.
A fagonaut, Buff

Lake Freights
The barge Towns
kes 40,000 bn bariey

Vessels Passed Port He Post Hunds, Nov. 21.—Down-Pro manager: schrs Polly Rogers, Kenn sim lingue.
Perev.
Ur-Prop Barnum with schr Thon
Ur-Prop Barnum L. Coyne.
Bust, Fauga L. Coyne.
Warningsonn-Propa Benton. S.
Warning

Miscellaneous.

Misc elianeous.

CHICAGO.

The repairs of the Nebrasha amount

The tag Belle Chase is ashore at Wisererl miles south of South Chicago, a seet her release have thus far failed.

The sow Rowens, which went ashore is the seem stripped of her outfit, which has been same or eight vessels arrived standard which showed signs of the gale.

Nothing has yet been heard from the same of passed Detroit some time ago, and the fair, then she must have gone down at a stated that at every other point he wishle. The theory that ahe collide Merritt, and both want down, is disproved the same of the same of the same were lost, the same who cling to the bedief that is persame all right, There are histoligan and Huron out of the same washed vessel might remain for weeks heard from, and to one of these places the missing vessel was driven.

The sear A. C. Masweel, recently age bish, has been released.

The sehr A. C. Maxwell, recently Sout Ste, Marie are now on their lart are .

—The steaming Ballimtine failed is in fill wayker last Saturday, and les infire the will go into winter quarters, will come out next season as a double—A telegram received by S. B. Grufolf, from Tort Colborne says: Colson. She is badly used up. The vessel is owned by Mr. Wilcox, of—The Government work on the Eprogressing quite rapidly. A long she have been driven, framed together on intensive filled with stone. The work:

—The tup Frindicile, which for each been stationed at Duncan City, srifting to adjust her stern bearings, the straits immediately, and will rem the close of navigations.

—The Detroit Tribune says: "The bales send the water in the river unase for deep-laden craft to venture unase for deep-laden craft to venture.

sch.!—It is reported that the tug Carolis Ministee, has succeeded in getting off. Part, ashore on North Mamitou Islam Such Manitou Harbor Friday awaiting tow the schooner to Miliwankes.—The barge Lester, consort of the etgow, sprung a leak on Lake Erie and Morgan's Pubut, near Port Colborne, to sinking. She is represented to be full body damaged. A tug with steam patched to her assistance from Buffalo unking. She is represented to be full builty damaged. A tug with steam p patched to her assistance from Buffald tester is owned by D. H. Whiting, of so was the iumber with which she is —The prop Kershaw will be read; about Monday night. She is now losed as at Webster's. The balance of this of sait and 553,000 feet of lumber, and to her from East Saginaw. She cities, on a whom he arrives at that pufor the season. The schr Moore is presented with the propers already laid up there. The propagates Treat, Kenosha, Matilda, McDe larged from the thick with the side of th

pany's docks.—Bay City Chronicle.

STEPS DOWN AND

The Rector of Trinity Chu ark, Joins the Reforme From the New York Tribune, It was announced yesterday tha William R. Nicholson, Rector of T. ant Episcopal Church, Newark, aged his charge and intended signed his charge and intended signed his charge and intended himself hereafter with the Reform Church. A reporter of the Tri formed by Dr. Nicholson that the Was presented to the Vestry on Thursday night the Vestry on Thursday night and Dr. Nicholson will leave the Soth inst. Since Dr. Nicholson known his determination to Episcopal Church, he has also by a large number of his course, he was a large number of his course, he port by uniting with it. He stated not pledged himself to accept of the Philadelphia Church, he has adone there, with assurances of Dort in building a new church, at port by uniting with it. He stated not pledged himself to accept of the Philadelphia Church in Newark, ag is Dr. Nicholson's letter of read to the Philadelphia Church in Newark, ag is Dr. Nicholson's letter of read his was a large to the Philadelphia Church in Newark, ag is Dr. Nicholson's letter of read his building to a church in Newark ag is Dr. Nicholson's letter of read his building to the plant of t

Mr. E. Woodruff, of Grand he published a pamphlet in who a pamphlet in who are the commentation has been communication of great physical changes the sarih fitteen years hence. He was a pamphlet will be formed the commentation of the commentation live foreyer.

proper; nev ear, 70@730; nev shelled, 70@750; issued, 30@50c; crude, 73%0 at Parker's refined, problem delivery. RKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Foreign Markets. Sov. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s 22a cd., 9s.64: spring, 8s 2d 8s 8d; white, 10s 3d 10s 9d. Corn, 37s. Pork, 6d. 23—1:30 p. in.—Breadstuffs quiet. Port of Chicago, Nov. 23.
ARRIVED.
Inter-Ocean, Ray City, said.
Argunall, By City, said.
TAR Dunh m. Pikos Fier, wood.
16. Masch, Buffaio, coal. t unchanged. Nov. 23-2:30 p.m.—Markets finchanged. Nov. 23-5 p. m.—Corn, 27s@37s 64.

MARINB.

Tessels Passed Port Huron. Smid, Nov. 22.—Down—Prop B. F. Wade; Smis, Rhrs Poliy Rogers, Kearsarge, Mary E.

Miscellaneous.

Mov. 23—5 p. m.—Corn, \$78@37s 6d. at unchanged.

\*\*\*.21—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion withsea Bank of England on balance to-day, 
rate of discount in open market for 
bills is 4%, or % below the Bank of 
tinental; banks are generally raising 
35%; United States 5-20 bonds of 65, 
4; Eng. 25; preferred, 42. for the state of t

Nov. 23.—Cotton steady; unlands, 8%@8%d; sales of 14,000 bales; d export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,200 pulet; corn, 37639c. Pork. 33c for long; shoulders, 34s. Cheese, 68s. Lard, 71s. 65t.

23.—The Continental banks are general rates of discount.

Lake Freights
for ingestable. The barge Townsend (substituted on in the feet) these 40,000 but bariety to Cleveland on in the feets, also prop Fountain City for 18,000 but on anough via Buralo. York Dry-Goods Market.

fov. 23.—Business light on account of ather. Cotton goods generally quiet air movement in brown cottons, cotton corset jeans. Pepperel B fine brown at 44 Indian Head brown sheet brown prints fairly active. Pancy cassimers, pollants in moderate request. Hosiery afreely. Foreign goods dull. in these summer with schr Thomas Ferry, John Understein Loyne. But the sea is doyne. But the sea is doyne. But the season of the

be Produce Markets.

New York.

Nov. 23.—Cotton—Quiet; Iplands,
15 yc; futures closed quiet; sales,
orember, 14 13-16c; December, 14 27-23

75, 15 5-32@15 3-16c; February, 15%@

6016 13-32c; June, 16 21-32@15 3-16c;
and in moderate demand; receipts
affine Western and State, 54-0024.50;
d extra, \$4.75.65.00; good to choice,
its wheat Western extra, \$6.25; extra

16 22 better and in fair demand; re16 23 4.30.43.55.

Dull; Western, \$4.20.45.75.

Dull; Western, \$4.20.45.75.

Dull; Western, \$4.20.45.75.

Dull; Western, \$1.17.61.27; No. 2

M; No. 3 de \$1.03.61.09; No. 2 Uhirado Northwestern, \$1.10, at Albany;
o, \$1.14; No. 1 Munesota, \$1.19.61.25;
ern, \$1.18.61.25; amber Western, \$1.26

do, \$1.27.61.46; white Michigan intequiet at at 94.60.56. Barlov dul, Mait
un 10 better, with fair demand; remixed Western, old, 92 affont; new
vestern, \$2.65c. Oats a shade irmer

pits, 165.000 ku; mixed Western, 666

690.

ged. e; crop of 1874, 38@45c; 1873, 15@25c; offee quiet and unchanged. Sugar very firm; fair to good refining, 840 Mo; Muscovado, 85(23%); refined (2010%). Molasses—Foreign grides orleans quiet. Rice duit and un-A shade firmer; refined, 10%c; crude

rchanged. \$2.35.
Steady at 35 yearde.
Western, 26 220.
Fork dull, and scarcely so firm: Western, 26 220.
The dull and a shade sasier; long rt clear, December and January, 10 yeary, but closed firm; prime steam,

ne steady; other grades rule heavy; or 1124@154c.
or: \$1.01%.
CINCINNATI.
O., Nov. 2s.—Corron—Excited and

and unchanged.

If ir and firm; red, \$1.03. Corn dull

70c. Outs quiet and unchanged; 60c.

Irm at \$1.04. Barley fair and firm; off steady; moderate demand at 800.

grades firm.

gr

niet at \$1.10. Oats quiet at 70c. 81.15.
Vestern choice, \$25.50; prime, \$27.60;
Eastern, \$35.00.
Drk quiet at \$22.50. Dry salt shoulc. Bacon searce and dul at 10c, 14c,
d. 13 %c; new, searce and in demand
Tierce scarce at 15 %c; keg in supply

is tembor far bor Friday awaiting fair weather to it the shooper to Milwanken.

Italianse Lesten, consort of the steam barge Glaggras, spung sleak on Lake Erie and was beached on lignal Poht, near Port Colborne, to mave her from sing. She is represented to be full of water and shyamaged. A ting with ateam pumps was dissible to her assistance from Buffalo Friday. The latest awared by D. H. Whitney, of Detroit, who also her a superior awared by D. H. Whitney, of Detroit, who also her a superior with which she is loaded.

The prop Kershaw will be ready to leave port and Manday night. She is now loading 2,000 brist and she whether's. The balance of her load, 3,000 is dealt and 533,000 feet of lumber, will be lighted by the season. The schr Moore and prop Anteriors already laid up there. The prop Anteriope and in Trat, Kenosha, Matulda, McDougal, and Ajax shifts in this port in the vicanity of the comparators.—Bay Cuy Chronicle. inged. ly light; \$1.05, vall at \$1.20.

STEPS DOWN AND OUT.

ht, % discount; sterling, 837%.

FOLEDO.

Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Steady and in

steady and in moderate demand; amth seller, \$1.07%; No. 1 red, \$1.10;
Corn fair and advanced; high mixed,
72%; seller November, 72c; seller
seller January, 734c; low mixed,
seller January, 734c; low mixed,
seller January, 734c; low mixed,
seller January, 73c; low mixed,
seller January, 73c; low mixed,
seller January, 53c; no grade, 634c,
seller January, 53c; to Oswego, 11366

Buffalo, 565%c; to Oswego, 11366

Held at \$5.50, ir, none; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; our, 3,000 bris; wheat, 62,000 bu; ats, 21,000 ba. BALTIMORE. v. 23.—Prous—Dull; Western su-26; extra, \$4.70@5.25; family, \$5.60 in good demand and unchanged.
demand; damp dull; new, dull, 76;
90c. Osta dull; Western mixed,
Rye quiet at 98@1.09
d.
let and scarce; only order trade.
Bacon shoulders, 10%@10%c; clear
Hams, sugar-cured, 14@15c. Lard

Hams, sugar-cured, 12,600. Lawren, unchanged, all and nominal; crude, 47,600. fair to prime, cargoes, 174,619%c. and lower; \$1.004.104/sc. rill.aDELPHIA.

Nov. 23.—CLOVER SEED.—S./620/sc. Indiana, Ohio, and Fennsylvanis 65.00; ingh grade, \$7.003.00. lall and declining; fed, \$1.2246

26.1.27; white, \$1.3061.37. Oora 105c; new do, \$5.685c; old mixed, size; refined, 10%c; crude, 80. \$1.02. prime Western, 33635c; choice 35c.

ur, 10,000 brls; wheat, 72,000 bu;

CLEVELAND.

Nov. 23.—Grats—Wheat dull;
to 2. 2.1.65. Corn firm and better;
t. 692; high nuixed, flot new ears,
Oats firmer and better; No. 1 State,
hite, 595.
Em; standard white, car lots, 6%c;

t, 1,400 bu; corn, 4,900 bu; cats, LOUISVILLE. ov. 23.—Corron—Quiet and un-

he Rector of Trimity Church, Newett, Joins the Reformed Episcopal
Caurch,

From the New Fork Tribune, Nov. 21.

It was ananounced yesterday that the Rev. Dr.
William R. Nicholson, Rector of Trimity Protestent Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., had resenced has charge and intended to connect
himself hereafter with the Reformed Episcopal
Church. A reporter of the Tribune was informed by Dr. Nicholson that the resignation
was preceded to the Vestry on Wednesday, and
pare, a short as the reason for his action that
he was about to leave the Protestant Episcopal
Church, he he was no longer in sympathy with
a decrine. The letter was read at a meeting
if the lesity on Thursday night and accepted,
and Dr. Nicholson will leave the parish on the
What inst. Since Dr. Nicholson has made
hown his determination to leave the
lipscopal Church, he has been waited
hown is lifty number of his congregation, who
remain their sincere regret at his resignation,
and enlawored to induce him to remain in
horizon and respective a Reformed Episcopal
Dan here, with assurances of material supports building a new church, and moral supports building a new church, he would remain
a build no a church in Newark. The followty a building a fetter of resignation:

An words and Vestry of Printly Church:

The Rectoral of Trintry Church, It is with untended the thin step. After a long and wear some
to be with continual prayer to God, on last eventimes at a clear and settled conclusion. I caning that I have dist myself in conscience comtend by the late General Couvention with
a monted emphasis, are, in my judgen not only Scripturally untrue, but
also that a clear and Gon to wish, and indeed it
was a specially as to the Holy Spirit, he long as
an attendance of the contract of the continue to
a security of the late of the continue to
a special contract of the contract of the contract of the late of the c settern, 15, 616, 6; prints

estern, 30, 632c.

MEMPHIS,
22.—COTTON—Steady; moderate
ity unchanged; sales, 2,000 bales;
c; receipts, 4,420 bales; shipmants,
40,630 bales,
du unchanged.
size; held at \$3,006,305.

—Searce, firm, and wanted.
it in fair demand and firm. Lard
kmeats—Shoulders, 8c; sides, 116

ST. LOUIS.
23.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
d nominal.
mar, but quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.07.
1 No. 2, 76c; new, 706,372.
Oats

53,40. Barley firm and unchanged.
re, at 35.0.
at \$1.00.
yers and sellers spart; offered at
\$20,50 soller Februsky; \$20,00 bid.
con—Only small jobbing and order
small lots sold at 13,613/c cash.
DETROIT.
Nov. 23.—Floors—Quiet and untasdy and in moderate demand;

an offense) deeply dishonoring the Lord and and an active ministry. I must, in my conscience, opens a churchmaship which yet I shall continue to recisimed. But I do not wish, and indeed it may be a churchmaship which yet I shall continue to be always fighting for a forlorn hope, a constant of the always fighting for a forlorn hope, a season of the now prevailing the state of the teady and in moderate demand; %; No. 1, \$1.14%; amber, \$1.07%; erate demand at 71%c. Oats, deprice; \$50%c.
7, 8,000 bris; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn,

to use on tribute to your convenience in heart, I will, if I can, gladly do so.

In appr to inow that the church is full, and that, if can observe, the parish is prosperous. It is pleasure to say that, excepting only several instances, the whole body of the congregating the present friends, and that with them all I all instances of love and confidence. It does not be a supplement of the confidence of the confidence of the congregating the control of the confidence of the conf

atlamen, one and all, to present to you ask of my unfeigned interest and Christian love, resh of gratitude, also, I owe you for your anumerable. May the best blessings of mon God be upon you and your families, and is blowed parish. Ever faithfully yours in bonds, WILLIAM R. NIGHOLSON, untra ELOTORY, Nov. 18, 1874.

E. P. Woodruff, of Grand Rapids, Mich minished a pampliet in which he says in the says in th OSWEGO.

Nov. 21.—Crain—Wheat quiet
ilwavitée club held at \$1.20. Cora
\$2. Bariey quiet; Canada offered
to of the stock head higher.

SUFFALOWheat dull; car-lois
\$1.05. Corin—7,000 bu new high
\$4.0. Corin—7,000 bu new high
\$4.0. Corin—1,000 bu ne Me. Oats neglected. Rys negatited.

PITTSBURG.
23, GRAIN-Wheat firm; Pennsyled, \$1.14g1.17; white, \$1.20g1. re forever.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Letter of the Vice-President of the Erie Railway to the New York Produce Exchange.

A Review of the Questions at Issue Between the New York Merchants and the Railways.

Present Cost of Grain-Handling and Lighterage---The Ultimatum of the Railways.

From the New York Times.

The following letter upon the proposed reforms in the grain trade has been addressed by Vice-President Blanchard, of the Erie Railway, to the President of the Produce Exchange. It is written in answer to the minority report of the Committee appointed by the Exchange some weeks ago, which report, it will be remembered, was adopted by the Exchange in preference to the one signed by the majority of the same Committee. Mr. Blanchard, as will be seen, adheres substantially to the side of the railroads, and intimates pretty plainly that any further concessions on their part are not to be looked for: The Hon. Franklin Edson, President New York Product

Exchange:
Sit: The arguments presented by the three trunk railway companies to the two able Committees of the New York Produce Exchange, specially appointed to consider the important subject of inspecting, grading, and delivering rail grain, taken in connection with the general interest, decided every member of both Committees (with but one exception) to recommend the exceed pion of July 1, 1824 to your Exchange for its

mittees (with but one exception) to recommend the agreed plan of July 13, 1874, to your Exchange for its adoption.

Notwithstanding this exceptional unanimity of those of your members who gave the question the closest scrutiny and consideration, your Exchange, in general meeting of the 6th inst., adopted the numerity report of the single person in both Committees who dissented from their otherwise unanimous conclusion. It therefore, request the favor of responding to and dissenting from it, for the following reasons:

\*\*Excell\*\* It presents only such portions of the railway tiew as it wishes to quote for attack or adverse criticism, and is, therefore, injust to your carriers.

\*\*Second—It omits the essential elements in such a paper of an impartial presentation of facts; just comparison of usages here and elewwhere, and equitable, mutual concessions to ecomplish a great and much needed object.

\*\*Third—It lacks the impersonal and fudicial character such a paper should possess by dealing in sweeping, unjust, and unsupported italicized aliusions to "opplence," "rings," &c., and characterizes our respectful dissent as "autocratic," "usurpation," an "arbitrary power," &c.

\*\*Fourth—It presents and founds conclusions upon immaterial and irrelevant matter, which befor rather than clear the issue, such as the estimate of the local value of the scheme in savings to the roads; the divisions of ratas with connecting lines; the cost of lighterage to the railways, and the discussion of our policies and power with Western companies, whom it counsels as to our railway questions.

\*\*Fifth—It has been distributed with partiesa comment by its sushor, and has been urged through the commercial press, which, I believe, unfortunately for all, accepted your action as the result of wise consideration for the best interests of the grain trade of this city.

\*\*Belleving, for these resons, that the issue has been stated unjustive to the railways. I respectfully submit.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The spinal tho Nebraeks amount to \$1,500.

The spinal the the Believing, for these reasons, that the issue has been

it is not done.

2. Making the minimum quantity for one delivery
4.000 bushels, or ten cars, instead of 2,000, or five cars,

as formerly.

By the railways:

1. The payment for warehouse certificates, blanks.

the New York railways which constitutes an moome to carriers to other cities.

The answer that we should provide clavators, desirable as they are, is irrelevant for two reasons; First, that we provide storage and delivering boats as substitutes, and second, if the Produce Exchange refuses to adopt improved systems, which will attract trade to the city without increasing its expenses, how much more may there be expected to reast elevators, which must charge still more over rates of transportation as at the other cities, to justify their exection, at an ocity of the world do rail carriers do so much, at no city of the world do rail carriers do so much, at no city of the world do rail carriers do so much, at an ocity of the world do rail carriers do so much, at an ocity of the world do rail carriers do so much, at so great an expense in receiving, handling, or delivering any class of freights free of charge, as do the railways terminating at New York for the grain trade of this city.

Notwithstanding these facts and comparisons of facilities and expense, the Produce Exchange now demands that we pay in addition thereto the costs of elevators designated by the buyer or shipper, by including the costs therefor in the rates of transportation, or otherwise.

This the railway companies have declined, for reasons as follows:

1. The grain pays for loading from clevators at all

cluding the costs therefor in the rates of transportation, or otherwise.

This the railway companies have declined, for resseens as follows:

1. The grain paye for loading from elevators at all
Western cities, and for delivering through clevators at
all other Eastern cities, specific charges, not included
in rates of transportation.

2. The expense and risks to the railways for the delivery of grain are already larger in the aggregate than
of floor, pork, or cotten, and it will be unjust to those
and like classes of trade seeking delivery facilities at
New York.

3. The railway companies make one transfer delivery from cars to boats on the Hudson liver, and
weigh the grain at the same time. We claim it is the
duty of the consignees, particularly if the railways
guarantee weights, to pay the cost of ascertaining and
proving at points of delivery if those weights are correct or not.

4. Because while requiring the railways to pay the
cost of elevating delivery, the consignee retains the
selection of the storage elevator, and the buyer the
elevator to weigh his own grain, in which they are
generally interested, and require the railways to make
use of such as they may designate, whether acceptable
or economical to the railways or not.

5. Because the railways are not borne the charge,
nor been asked to do so, sither by New York consignees or Western forwarders, for six years, and it is
not therefore an innovation.

6. Because there is no reason for including proper
charges against property in the rates of transportation, to simplify sales accounts, than to cover the minmerous charges of commission therations in the same
way, merely to save items of expense.

7. Because there is no reason for including proper
charges against property in the rates of transportation, to simplify sales accounts, than to cover the minmerous charges of commission therations in the same
way, merely to save items of expense.

7. Because there is no reason for include such
charges in their rates to other seaboard cities,

do not ask us to participate.

10. In addition to lighterage cost, guarantees of weight, free storage, etc., all the proposed expenses with, therefore, fail upon the trunk lines.

11. If there is no objection to advancing rates to cover this item of charge, as proposed by your Exchange, the rairoad companies ask what valid objection can be arreed against permitting the two charge of cover this item or charge, as proposed by your axchange, the raitroad companies ask what valid objection can be urged against permitting the two charge of
rail transportation and elevation to stand as they are,
the result being precisely the same to every party interested. Either the advocates of this demand do not
believe the proposed charge will long be added to the
rates, and that it will become an ultimate fixed expense
upon the carriers at former rates, or if the are entirely willing it should be added to the rates,
how—when the railway companies decline to accede
to it because precisely the same result can be accompished in a way now in use, justified by custom, and
practiced at every other American scaport—can they
justify, for so trivial a pretext, the abandonment of a
great plan, thoroughly matured and approved by the
best minds of the Produce Exchange, demanded as
agreed to by enterprise, compeditor, and the best
interests of forwarders, receivers, and carriers in this
city?

In response to the augnymous argument that be-

al, accepted your actions as the result of wee combadirection in that interests of the grain toule of this
Bildwing, for trace research, that the steme has been
interested unipartly to the railways. I respectfully suimit
and rescripted the sanction of both your Committees, in
order that your members who did not hear the railway
ties and the grainforwarders of the West trany above
the full rot to accomplish much-needed reforms in
handling rail grain at New York are most justly actarbitatible to the truth lines or the New York Produce
I refer to the complish grainfy to work in the
proposed plan of graining with the selents, according to
the full rot of accomplish further complishing the relating their return, they should theretone access to the truth lines of the New York reduce
I refer that to the question of grading.

The railroad companies futly complain that for
yours many companies have made warehouses of cars
harssed in deliveres with the delivys, accedents, and
errors, for which we were in no wise responsible, or
the promisers and produces also instance upon—
menting large and unnecessary expenses to the scale
in a complete with the wint of modern systems of railtina-positions and graining as lower the barcourt of the ten consigners also instant upon—
menting large and unnecessary expenses to the scalingcountries to tryin seporite whose improved magne are
well known.

For these combined rescents, and to the rails
rescording to tryin deporter whose in proving the grain that the grain as not all restricts
and intringent, the New York Produce Exchange had been
found that the activities and the ward
and intringent to the Surface of the Surface and the produce in the produce in the surface of the Surface and the produce in the surface of the Surface and the surface an

when they do not burden us with excessive or unnecessary expense and delays, and therefore stand ready to adopt a plan which relieves us and places all-sized lots upon a like improved footing of receipt, delivery, and expense. That plan having been defeated by the action of your Exchange, how can face railways be

in our the only does of the focus excessed of the whore is a mixture related by the continuous properties of the continuous continuous continuous continuous properties of the continuous continuous properties of the continuous continuous continuous properties of the continuous continuou

the New York railways which constitutes an moome to carriers to other cities.

The answer that we should provide elevators, desirable as they are, is irrelevant for two reasons; First, that we provide storage and delivering boats as substitutes, and second, if the Produce Exchange refuses to adopt improved systems, which will stirrect trade to the city without increasing its expenses, how much more may there be expected to resist elevators, which must charge still more over rates of transportation as at the clier cities, to justify their errection, and the very thing the minority so deprecates, viz. arbitrarily send time trade to ather scaports whose tarnously of the world do rail carriers do so much.

hear such burdens.

We thus brief the issue:
All rivel cities have perfected systems of grades and inspection upon rail grain.
New York has not, but clearly should have.
Other cities take grain in any quantities at uniform

Other cities take grain in any quantities at uniform charges.

For good reasons cited New York favors large lots.

The terminal rail warchouse facilities of contesting cities exceed ours.

For these reasons large and small grain trade was being diverted to watchful rival sesports.

The joint harmonious action of carriers and your Exchange, therefore, became important, and two committes upon your part have met our officers, and agreed—the first time unanimously—the last with but one dissenter; and the dissenting report has been sustained by your body upon the single point that the railways decline to secure three fourths of one cent per bushel delivery elevation. To concede our view would secure the great benefits ably stated in both reports; but you ask why you should. We answer; this charge we do not now hear,—have not borne it for six years; it is not borne by the carriers to other scaports—the charge is but one-half like charges at those cities; we bear the other half from less average grain rates per mile than their carmen reto other scaports—the charge is but one-half like charges at those cities; we bear the other half from less average grain rates per mile than their carmen receive; everything we ask or propose improve the deliveries; enables small lots to be delivered with large at like cost; attracts traffic; adds additional expenses to the railways, but none to the grain over past and present usage; it is demanded by the West, and our own rail and city interests, and is just to all.

We stand ready to use the new system at increased guarantees, risks, and expenses to the carrier, and therefore less in the aggregate to the grain. We sumply ask the grain to bear less expenses than customary elsewhere, which, if we disagree, it most in any case continue to bear, which if has borne here for many years, and which are less added to the freight rates than at any other city for like services. Your Exchange having se far declined our proposals—if expenses are added to small lots, foreign trade diverted, the West dissatisfied, co-operation withheld, feeling engendered, and unjust impressious founded, we leave the public, members of your Exchange, and our forwarders in possession of the foregoing facts to determine by whom those results are caused, and the adoption of the wisely-agreed plans postsponed or defeated. I have the honor to be, Sir, sincerely yours,

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yester-THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD COM-

PANY.
In the case of Secor and Tracy against the Foledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, on motion of Parker Dresser, one of the defendants, a rule was entered on the complainants to file a schedule of all property received by them as Receivers, and also to give an account of their doings. The time within which this is to be done will be fixed to-day. DIVORCES.

Barbara Hauck has only been married to Jacob

R. Hauck a little over three months, yet, in that short time, the bitter has so much surpassed the sweets that she is wearied of her bargain. She states that at the time of her marriage she was kceping a grocery store on the southeast corner kceping a grocery store on the southeast corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, and was doing a good business. But Jacob often dropped into the store, and, believing in the good old doctrine of the unity of husband and wife in goods as well as in other respects, frequently nelped himself liberally to the contents of the cash-drawer. His conduct towards the customers also was so erratic, that, what between the result of his actions and depredations the profits are rapidly vanishing. Add to this the fact that he takes particular delight in beating her, or threatening to shoot her, or throw her out of the window, and she is of the opinion that her case is one that will appeal to the symmathies of a jury sufficiently to justify them in decreeing her a divorce.

orce. Harriet Cleal filed a bill for divorce from her UNITED STATES COURTS.

Julia Champion began a suit against the County of Kankakee, claiming \$1,500.

Lewis Warren sued the same defendant for \$1,000. T. W. Ferry began an action for \$1,200 against

Thomas and Lachian McLachian.

A final dividend of 2½ per cent was declared resterday in the matter of Heartt, Watt & Co., waking 22½ per cent in all.

A final dividend meeting of the bankrupt Merchants' Insurance Company will be held to-day in the United States District Court-room at 2

p. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIFF.

Gradle & Strotz began a suit in assumpsit against Samuel Mayer and Augusta Koehler, claiming \$5,000.

George F. Sinclair, Louise Sinclair, Lucy J. Sinclair, Jane Sinclair, and Henrietta C. Irish brought suit in debt against Albert S. Race, laying damages at \$1,500. Hermann Lissberger and Samuel Schutz sued George Fleming for \$1,000. Elvira S. Burroughs sued T. C. Boyd and J. J.

Elvira S. Burroughs sued T. C. Boyd and J. J. Button for \$1,000.

Chauncey Hall began a suit for \$1,500 against A. B. Van Cott and J. P. McGregor.
A. B. Feston sued F. F. Cole and Alexander
Coll for \$1,000.
John McNamara declares his intention of re-

John McNamara dectares his intention of re-covering \$2,500 from J. P. Enyart.

Elijah Smith commenced a suit by attachment against Le Roy Graves to recover \$2,299.28.

O. F. Fuller and H. W. Fuller sued Samnel B.

Chapman for \$1,000.

Margaret Swioburn declare it to be her inten-

Margaret Swindum declare it to be not inten-tion to extract \$3.00 from the coffers of the Chicago, Danville & Vinceanes Railroad Com-pany and the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Cen-tral Railroad Company. George K. Dauchy thinks he will be satisfied with a contribution of \$1,100 from Ira Holmes.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Worthington S.
Tilford; grant of guardianship was issued to
George Farnsworth, and his individual bond for
\$20,000 was approved.

In the matter of the estate of Martin O. Walk-

Washingtonias Home, Bethel Home, Y. M. C. A. Temperance Society, Good Templar Lodges, and several prominent clergymen and businessmen, beside divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and the spirit and zeal manifested augus well for the future of the temperance cause

ance, and the spirit and zeal manifested augurs well for the future of the temperance cause in this city, and the most hopeful sign is in the fact that temperance and religious people are beginning to see wherein they have failed in the past. They are beginning to see that they have been looking upon the masses of the people as they would like to see them, rather than as they are. They have looked upon them as having souls to save, but have forgotten that they have bodies to be crosed for as well. They are beginning to see that they have bodies to be crosed for as well. They are beginning to see that they have made a fatal mistake, not in providing far the spiritual nature of man, but in learning his human nature to be provided for by the dayl and his agents, the saloon-keepers and others. They begin to see that a little preaching and a few mass-meetings are not going to avail much against the 4,000 saloons and groggeries, licensed and unlicensed, that we have amongst us aided by an almost unlimited number of low gambling houses, variety shows, houses of prostitution, etc. They begin to see that a mission school in a poor district open for two hours on a Sunday, has not much chance against eighty or 100 saloons in the same dustrict open and in full blast every day and night in the week; and, seeing these things, I am delighted to think that they are disposed to provide a remedy by establishing what may be called American citizen temperance saloons, where all the advantages and privileges, with many more added, of the very best kept saloon can be had, but without strong drink; where the refreshment, instruction, and amusement of the people can be provided for without the aid of run, wine, or layer-beer; where a man can spend an hour without heing made a worse

refreshment, instruction, and amusement of the people can be provided for without the aid of rum, wine, or layer-beer; where a man can spend an hour without heing made a worse son, a worse brother, or a worse husband; where a man can take his wife and children to edjoy the strains of sweet music, and take part in harmless amusements without any danger of evil consequences.

And, in addition to these, there is a talk of setting up in the pour and most frequented parts of the city coffee and cocos stands, where a good hot cup of coffee or cocos can be had for 3 cents, or with bread for 5 cents, so that the thousands of poor fellows who are wandering about our streets will not need to go into the miserable cellar to get a more miserable free funch and a glass of beer for 5 or 10 cents. If this should be the result of these meetings, then it will work a blessed era in the history of our beloved city. And we who have labored for a quarter of a century in the temperance cause will thank God and take courage. Truly the morning hight is breaking. Then let every lover of his sind rally to the etandard and make this effort a grand success, and wipe out the dark disgrace that hangs over our heads, that in this, the most wonderful city in the world, we support at least 4,000 saloons and other vile places, while we have made no provision for the recreation and amusement of the people apart from these places.

Calcago, Nov. 23, 1874.

Jack of Fittseers.

JACK OF PITTSRURG.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: In yesterday's edition of THE TRIBUNE you published an article entitled "Jack from Pittsburg," in which you gave an account of a number of robberies commisted in the city lately. You have worked up quite a nice little article (a little sensational, though), but, in the main, quite a readable place of news for the readers of THE TRIBUNE to study over while sipping their

The Terrouse to study over while sipping their coffee and munching their hot rolls at their Sunday morning's breakfast.

According to your idea, no "cracksman" in town but "Jack from Pittsburg" uses a wax candle, therefore it must be the aforesaid "Jack" who has committed all the robberies where was-candle grease spots have been found. Taking it for gracted it was "Jack" who committed them. "Jack" ought to be pretty well fixed by this time, if people actually lost all they "squealed" for. In your article you refer to a robbery committed at No. 1142 Wabsah avenue, and go on to say that "the characteristics of the robbery go to show it was also the work of the same man who is elsewhere known as 'Jack;" stating also that "the cracksman got away with \$2,500 worth of valuable jewelry," including a "watch of high value." Now, as I am the "Jack from Pittsburg" who did this "crack," I cought to know re little about this "watch of high value." For this watch and other "valuable invelvy" I received less that \$80.

ought to know r little about this "watch of high value." For this watch and other "valuable jewelry" I received less than \$60. So much for the \$2.500 worth of valuable jewelry.

I have traveled around a great deal in my life, but I never came across a town where the people make such big "squeats" as they do in Chicago. If a person loses a set of dolar jewelry, or an old plated watch, a "squeal" is made for diamond necklace or brooch, or, perhaps, a "watch of high value, "just to make the neighbors believe they had something to lose. As for those Calumet avenue houses, there was not enough obtained from them to pay for a first-class ticket to littsburg, where I'm going maghty soon, for to Fittsburg, where I'm going mighty soon, for there's too much "saids collat" in this town for me. There's only one thing that puzzles me, and that is, how the devil did you find out that the party doing all this work was yours truly,

CEICAGO, Nov. 23, 1874.

TAX-PAYERS AS JUBORS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: Tax-payers as jurymen is a first-class idea: but it is an injustice to tax-payers to require them to sit on unimportant cases, or hear washy arguments in important cases.

Reform the practice of law, and cut off petit juries warre both parties are willing to leave the case to the Court (of three Judges). Then taxpayers will be willing to serve.

Corcago, Nov. 23, 1874.

> PERIODICALS. THE

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY CONDUCTED BY E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. XXXII......PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. Contents of No. 32, for December.

 The Paces of the Horse. (Illustrated).
 Odors and Life. By Fernand Papillon.
 The Natural History of the Oystor. By Rev. Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D. (Illustrated.) IV. Some Superstitions on Hydrophobia. By Charles P. Russell, M. D.

Y. Physiological Basis of Mental Culture. By Nathan Allen, M. D., Lik. D. VI. Thermal Death-Point of Living Matter. II. By H. Charlton Bastian, M. D., F. K. S. VII. Address before the American Association. By Prof. Joseph Lovering.
VIII. The Early Study of Geography. By Major Wilson.
IX. The Transit of Venus. By Prof. S. B. Langley.
(Illustrated.)

X. The Great Conflict. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. XI. Skeich of Dr. J. Lawrence Smith. (Portrait.) XII. CORRESPONDENCE: River Hydraulics. XIII. EDITOR'S TABLE: Prof. Newcomb on American

Science.
LITERARY NOTICES: Find's Physiology of Man-Gill's Evolution and Progress—Marcy's Animal Mechanism—Fothereit's alantonance of Heatin —pawkin's Caye Hunting—Hill's Lecture Notes on Qualitative analysis—Rodenberg's Deutsche Eurideabau. Kundachau.

MISCELLANY: Does the Earth Rotate at a Uniform Kate?—Growth and Reproduction of the Autiers of the Deor.—A Remarkable South American Valloy—A Rate Spectes of Rabbit—Steel Bars for Bolls—The resumutation of Species—The Corrosion of Glass, etc.

NOTES.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in alarge octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, Five Dollars per annua; or, Fifty Cenus per copy.

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THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

FREE BUS TICKETS to and from South and West Sides given with reserved seats. RESCHIVED SisATD. 81. for sale or for exchange without charge for Option Tickets, at Janson Mc-ching Co. 2 this morning.

OPTION TICKETS." Exchangeable without extra charge for any reserved eats for any Star Entertainment, sold in packages of ter CARPENTER & SHELDON. THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.

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A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CARL WOLFSOHN, Conductor.

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To be had of Messrs. Janson, McClurg & Co., 117 and 119 State-st.: Messrs. Root & Sons, 169 State-st.: Messrs. Root & Sons, 169 State-st.: Messrs. Root & Low, Information of the Mont & Lewis, 169 State-st.: Mr. Honry Greenebaum, German National Bank: Mr. John G. Shortall, Nurth-western National Eank:

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McCORMICK'S HALL. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra—To be had to-day at Janson, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-at.; Geo. W. Silaby & Co.'s, 156 Twenty-second-st.; Emerson & Stott's, 239 West Madison-st. HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR At 112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.

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MONDAY, NOV. 28, on production of KELLY & LEON'S piece of but care, entitled the GRAND DUTCH S. GRAND DUCHESS-THE ONLY LEON in Offenbach's opera bouffe, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE KELLY & LEON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS Every Evening and THANKSGIVING DAY and SAT-URDAY MATINES. There will be no Matines on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

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Every evening during the week and at the Wednesday and Scurday Mationes, also Thursday. Thanksgiving Day, Matinee and night.

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Next week—Fred Marsden's successful American comedy—CLOUDS.

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Rvery night this week, THURSDAY (THANKSGIV-NG) and SATURDAY MATINER, the beautiful Scotch 'ama from Sir Walter Scott's "Reart of Midlothian," stitled JEANIE DEANS! Everything New. A Powerful Cast. Next week-The favorite, JOHN BROUGHAM.

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Proposals for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-UFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Office of Superintendent, Nov. 18, 1874. ealed Proposals will be received at the office of the registered at until 2m. of the 18th day of December, Scaled Proposals will be received as the office of the Superintendent until 12 m, or the 16th day of December, 1874, for intrinsing, delivering, fitting, and nutting in place the Wrough, and Cast-iron Work, comprising the Kolled-iron Beams of Basement and First Floors, and the Cast-iron Columns, &c., of Easement, all as cribited on the Drawings, described in the Specifications, and called for in the Schedule.

Copies of the Drawings, Specifications, and Schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scasfolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or weight, for the various items of work as called for in the Schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole of the Kolled Beams of the Besement Floor must be delivered and set in position within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the Columns of Basement and beams of First Floor within four mounts from same date, or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work.

Fayment will be made monthly, deducting 10 per Fayment with the final completion the opinion of the opinion of the contraction of the opinion of the contraction of the opinion o or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work.

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All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, of try responsible persons, in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000), that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the District wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it the deemed for the interest of the Government to do so. Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of Wrought and Cast-Iron Work, and who have not the necessary including for guiting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a scaled envelope, indorsed "Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Castom-House and Post-Others, St. Louis, Mo.," States Castom-House and Post-Others St. Louis, Mo., "States Castom-House and Post-Others St. Louis, Mo.," States Castom-House and Post-Others St. Louis, Mo., "States Castom-House and Post-Others St. Louis, Mo.,"

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GEO. McDONALD, Agent. RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Explanation of Reference Marks. 1 Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. 1 Amrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

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Ticket Offices, & Clarkest. (Sherman House), and W Canal-st., corner Mudison-st., and at the depots. 

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Dubuque & Slouz City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 8.45 p. m.
Dubuque & Slouz City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 4.50 p. m.
Dubuque & Slouz City Ex. 9.25 p. m. 9.29 a. m.
(a) Giman Passenger. 4.30 p. m. 9.20 a. m. (a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays. CHICAG', BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
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Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ;Ex. Monday PITISBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. | Leave. | Arrive.

xpress 9:00 a. m. 18:00 p. m. kxpress 5:15 p. m. 2 6:36 a. m. me. 7'10:010 m. 19:00 a. m. 4:35 a. m. 8 5:05 p. m. CHICACO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILROAD. pol, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-ets. Ticket office. Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. 9 Arrive. Omaha, Leavenw'th Atchison E.s \*19:15 a. m. \* 3:39 p. m. \* 5:30 p. m. \* 5:30 p. m. \* 9:30 a. m. Nicht sixpress. \* 10:00 p. m. 2 6:00 s. m

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May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants curse or no pay. Other hours. 9a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

#### LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STOREY LIBEL SUIT. In accordance with the agreement made Satur day between Mr. Asay and the State's Attorney the former and Mr. Swett, representing Mr. N. K. Fairbank, appeared in the Criminal Court yesterday morning to set a day for the trial of Wilbur-F. Storey, of the Times, for libel. During a luil in business, the other counsel waiting at the bar of the Court to have the matter dis-

arose and said : As far as the prosecution is con cerned, I expected to try the case next week. I did not, Saturday, think I could try it this week, because I expected to go to Wankegan this after noon to attend to the case of Mr. David A. Gage Last Saturday afternoon, however, I received information that Judge Murphy did not believe it expedient to take up the Gage case to-morrow morning, because he, living at Woodstock, in-tended to go home for Thanksgiving dinner, and would be obliged to leave Waukegan about 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in order to get home. I set the case at Waukegen for the 24th 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in order ogenhome. I set the case at Waukegan for the 24th before the Governor issued his proclamation fixing Thanksgiving-day on the 26th, or I could not have done it. This morning I saw Judge Murphy at the Milwaukee depot on his way to Woodstock, and he said he thought it inexpedient to take up the case Tuesday morning, for, if he could not finish it by Wednesday noon, he would have to adjourn the Court until the following Monday morning. And, on consultation with Mr. Swett, who defends Mr. Gage, and Mr. Smith, my assistant, we have agreed, with the concurrence of Judge Murphy, to let the Gage case stand until Monday morning. So that now I have this week to spare, and can try the case of Mr. Storey; but Mr. Asay said it would be utterly impossible for them to get ready to try it this week, and that he should apply for a continuance. If he should obtain it, that would crowd the case over until next week, and then I cannot try it because I will not be here. During the next term there will be two murder cases,—one has already gone over, and the other will have to fallow, because I cannot try it this week; and the warehouse cases are set for the 14th of December, and there is an immeuse amount of labor in them. So it has been agreed that Mr. Asay shall move for a continuance, and that the case shall go over to the January term on his motion. That is our motion. We wish the consent of

That is our motion. We wish the constant of the Court to it.

The Court—The Court, under these circum—stances, has no objection.

Mr. Reed—Can we not set a day?

Mr. Asay—I would rather wait until I can converse with one of the witnesses, who is a bank officer, and others whom we must have. As I interest the case cannot be tried in the early officer, and others whom we must have. As I figure it, the case cannot be tried in the early part of January, because his business is such that he cannot leave it. I will, however, let you know at an early day.

Mr. Reed—Have you examined the indictment so that you can plead? I must have your plea.

Mr. Assy—I would like you to give me ten days. I say frankly, though, it will be

days. I say frankly, though, it will be

Mr. Reed—I do not want the order for a continuance made until the plea is entered, because it might turn out in January that the Court might quash the indictment, and I do not want this delay unless there is an issue.

The Court—I think that is proper.

Mr. Assy—When do you adjourn this term?

The Court—It will last two weeks longer.

Mr. Reed—You must plead thus week.

Mr. Asay—I will plead some day this week. I think there will be a special plea. We doubt the validity of your Grand Jury.

Mr. Reed—That is all right. I suppose so. I do not want to enter the order of continuance

do not want to enter the order of continuance now, Mr. Clerk.
Mr. Swett-Suppose you (Asay) plead by Sat-

nrday.

Mr. Asay—That will give me plenty of time.

Let it be this day week.

Mr. Reed—We will be in Waukegan then.

Mr. Asay—Very well, I will plead Saturday

morning.
The Court—Let the order of continuance be entered thea.

The Clerk obeyed the instruction, and thus ended the proceedings for the day.

LONG JOHN.

Great men have been known to be absentminded at times. A thousand instances of eccen tricities performed by notable persons crowd the mind at the mere mention of great men and their foibles. If report be true, the Hon. John Went-worth, known among his affectionate followers as "Long John," has at length proved his claim to be ranked among the emi-nent men of the day, even if his past career did not give him that status. Mr. Wentworth, the story goes, attended last Sunday week's lecture at Kingsbury Hall. He took an end seat, and, comfortably seating himself.

as chewing, its spread would seem to justify the There is the pipe of peace, and there is also the quid of reflection. The latter is used by legislators and great thinkers, and therefore it is not surprising to say that Long John had a rather bulky quantum of his favorite in his mouth when he sat down to listen to the story

John's favorite quid is said to be "American

Eagle," and when liquified by the process known

of the moon.
The process of chewing is a delicate one, and The process of chewing is a delicate one, and an observer can tell in a moment the novice or the expert. Novices expectorate frequently, and are seen to grow pale in the face ere they acknowledge defeat. But the expert, what science doth he not exhibit in the tonguey manipulation of the weed. His palate once was tender, and sensations of squeamishness attacked him. But labor conquers all things, and he triumphs. lator conquers all things, and he triumphs. His palate is leathernied, or made tough like unto the gills of grampus, and he wriggles that juicy moreel with his tougue from one side of the mouth to the other, and proudly crowds it into one corner, making a buige exteriorly on the jaw, and spits only at long intervals. As may be supposed, the discharge then is rather copious, ranging according to the experience of the chewer, from an ounce to a justic help fint.

quid half pint,

Well, Long John was seen to watch the lectur

Well, Long John was seen to watch the lectur

Well, Long John was seen to watch the lectur-er with gaze intent, and without a motion of the body, but with many noticeable movements of the lips, telling of the work of liquifaction going on in the mouth. For fifteen minutes did he so listen, and then the head was inclined to one side, the lips parted, the mouth opened, and there was ejpected therefrom a streamy liquid in the supposed direction of a spittoon. The action was mechanical; Long John did not linger over it; did not, as inexperienced persons do, seek a cuspidor and then deposit the fluid. No, the cuspidor should have been just where John spat, and if it were not why.—. But John again assumed his atternot. not why —. But John again assumed his atten-tive look, and, after the lapse of about ten minutes, deemed it necessary to make another ejection of the fluid. This time it failed of its intended the fluid. This time it failed of its interded mark, and almost instantaneously a hat was seen rolling down the aisle. It was John's hat; it was captured and handed to him, and, in receiving it. John's hand rested on some slimy matter. He raised the tile to the level of his optics, and beholding that inside, covering the whole circle of the crown of the hat, was the first expectoration, and on the brim the greater part of the second, which, by the force with which it was sent forth, overturned the hat that he—

Well, Long John was heard muttering those who were near him said strange forms of imploration and calls for divine aid to punish rvil-doers, watch thieves and faithless friends and such, and, after taking breath lost by the apid utterance of the prayers, he departed.

ROBERT THIEM.

Telegrams from New York and Hoboken, N. J. received yesterday by Mr. Gratz, partner of the absconding Representative-elect Thiem, confirm Fig rumor which prevailed Saturday as to his denquency. The agents of the German steamer Westphalia, which left the docks at Hoboken on the 19th for Bremen, state that no one of the name of Thiem was a passenger, but it was sub-sequently discovered, by tracing Thiem's move-ments, that he shipped under the name of

When Thiem, to his astonishment, found that he was elected to the Legislature, he declared to his partner that the dream of his soul was at ength about to be realized, Business had no charms for him; it was drudgery, and only suit ed to the common herd. For a person of intel-ligence, the traffic between man and man was not a fitting occupation. His vocation was to com-mand the attention of legislators, and be him self a maker of the law in such a reformatory spirit that all the ills that men is heir to should be acticipated and provided for. Therefore he had determined to reliminate humaness, and a dis-

solution of partnership should take place, and consequent adjustment of accounts.

People who were intimate with Herr Thiem say that he was a man of medicore ability, indeed very much medicore, as humorists have it, and that his eloquence was not—well, that it would not set the Illinois River on fire, nor cause the inhabitants to start as they used to do at the mention of the word fire ten days anterior to the arrival of Shaler. Be these sayings of the people true or not, it is sufficiently proved that Thiem's persuasive powers caused his partner, Mr. Gratz, to open his purse-strings, and supply Thiem therefrom with about \$15,000 to pay off the New York and Canadian creditors—a necessary preliminary, as Thiem

and supply them thereform with about 2,300 to pay off the New York and Canadian creditors—a necessary preliminary, as Thiem argued to a dissolution of partnership. "I would have trusted him with by blood," said Mr. Gratz, "for during our relationship in business for two years he deported himself as an honest man. But"—here Mr. Gratz's eye rested on a pictorial illustration of how they settle difficulties in England, the contest at being represented as in the act of accomplining a handsome counter on each other's noses—"I would now like very much to catch him there (on the nose) and draw some of his claret." And Mr. Gratz rubbed the knuckles of his sinister hand very significantly.

Thiem is gone; of that there is no doubt, and numerous friends lament his departure. Many were inclined to think that misfortune had overtaken him in Gotham; that he had fallen by the

were inclined to think that misfortune had overtaken him in Gotham; that he had fallen by the way, and was so oppressed with shame that the Evil Spirit suggested vanishing as the only remedy. But inquiry has developed the fact that this trip to Europe was not the idea of a moment or of a day; that it was long thought over and well digested by Mr. Thiem; and in the light of this development it must be conceded—although it will clash with the general estimate of his ability—that Thiem in his negotiations with Mr. Gratz, in his procedure for the accomplishment of his purpose, displayed enough of duplicity to entitle him to take rank with the foremost legislators in the land. ators in the land.

Thiem left Chicago on the 16th, and Mrs

Thiem left Chicago on the 16th, and Mra. Thiem and incumbrances followed her lord and master on the 17th, having previously, like a good and careful spouse, disposed of every stick of household furniture in the Thiem mansion owned by them, and even of a few other sticks, the ownership of which Mrs. Thiem could not lawfully lay any claim to. It has been a case of "stick," all ground. Mr. Hesing was taken in in Thiem, when he article as wateres. Mr. Grate. Thiem, whom he petted as a protege; Mr. Gratz got stuck and was bled rather freely; Mrs. Thiem auctioned off the household sticks, and she and her husband both "cut sticks" for

Europe.

The amount of Thiem's indebtedness is yet noknown. He owes Balatks several hundred dollars, and an employe in the Germania Bank \$\prec{\pmathcal{e}}{2}00\$. Probably the petry storekeepers in his neighborhood will have to bear a considerable

Thiem is gone, and his going has been the theme of many a conversation among his countrymen. The affairs of the firm have been placed in the hands of an Assignee, and, as there seems to be a widespread feeling of sympathy for Mr. Gratz, there is no doubt that a settlement

> INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS COMPANIES.

Considerable trouble has lately been taken by THE TRIBUNE to expose the many bogus insur vantage of the withdrawal of the National Board companies, and reap a rich harvest while the sun shines. Many of these fraudulent companie were thus compelled to close up shop before they had fairly started. Still their remains a number of them which do business in this city through solicitors. Most of these solicite are unscrupulous fellows, who are exceedingly smooth and oily-tongued, and well versed in the art of imposing upon the ignorant and unwary.
The West Virginia and New Jersey Insurance
Companies, which have already been exposed,
are now keeping in the background. There
have, however, since that time other companies

have, however, since that time other companies come to the surface which are equally bad, and even still more impecunious. A letter received at the office of this paper yesterday from New Orleans from a former citizen of Chicago states that a number of the worst kind of wild cat insurance companies were chartered at New Orleans by the last Legislature. These companies do not attempt to do business in the latter city, nor bave they any office there. The officers are a set of unprincipled scalawags, worse even than the men of the Mineral Mountain, of West Virginia, or the Secretary of the defunct Atlantic & Pacific, who has now left the city, his victims having made an effort to have him indicted by the present Grand Jury.

present Grand Jury.

These New Orleans companies have selected as their main base of operations this city, beas their main base of operations this city, because it offers the widest held for them according to the statements made. The names of these companies are: The Workingmen's, the Atlas, the Tradesmen's, and the Merchants'. The latter company is trying to pass itself off for the Merchants' Mutual of New Orleans, which is a sound company. The people of this city, if they do not wish to be imposed upon by these sharks, will do well not to insure with solicitors, but to call at the offices of the companies and satisfy themselves that they have the legal right to do business in this city.

ANOTHER WEST VIEGINIA COMPANY.

The Brunswick Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, W. Va., has just entered the areas to assist the other West Virginia companies in insuring the people of this city.

tered the arena to assist the other West Virginia companies in insuring the people of this city. This company, like several others of that part of the country, is said to have been organized by that Prince of insurance men, Mr. Hooker, Secretary of the defunct Great Western and Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Companies of this city. The following circular, which will explain itself, is now being circulated throughout this

city:

Dam Sin: The Brunswick Fire and Marine Insurance Company, not having paid up the requisite
amount of capital stock to regularly qualify under
your State law, is nevertheless inclined to write small
ince on special as well as ordinary hazards throughout your section. The Company will pay 20 per cent
commission, net premiums being payable on or before
the 10th of the month succeeding that in which said
business shall have been placed. Our motto is, "Small
lines, well scattered, and no moral hazard." We anticipate eventually qualifying and establishing regular icipate eventually qualifying and establishing res

agents,
Should you desire to have us write anything for you,
your application, accompanied by an accurate diagram
and full survey, will receive prompt attention. We will
send you blank daily reports if you desire. Awaiting
your favors, I am, truly yours,
S. E. STRICKLAND, Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.

The large fire in St. Louis is viewed with some satisfaction by the insurance men of this city, as t demostrated that there are other places besides manded by the National Board, and yet these com panies make no effort to withdraw. Mr. Smith he Secretary of the Traders' in this city, whi the Secretary of the Traders' in this city, which has slightly suffered by that fire, played quite a practical joke on the General Agent of his Company at St. Louis, by informing him to cease underwriting in that city until certain requirements had been complied with. The agent immediately asked by telegraph what those requirements were, and the answer went back that the Company would not resume until the pecule of St. pany would not resume until the people of St. Louis secured at least the overcoat of Gen.

Some of the insurance men who heard of the Some of the insurance men who heard of the action of the Traders' were greatly pleased that this time a non-Board company had taken the initiative. It was the general opinion that the people of Chic go could not spare even the overcoat of Gen. Shaler, but the people of St. Lonis might have the services of Commissioner Sh if they so desired.

#### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODISTS. The Methodist ministers held their usual weekly meeting vesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Edwards in the chair. The following elergymen were present: The Revs. Edwards, Hill, Can tine, Axtell, Felton, Foster, Leonard, J. J. Keller, Youker, Peck, Meredith, Clendenning, Arnold, Beatty, Nate, Marsh, Jutkins, McKeown, Hemenway, Williamson, Thomas, Berger, and

Duncan. Bishop Harris was present, and was introduced to the meeting.
An informal report from the Business Com-

nittee was made by Mr. Axtell, but no action

mittee was made by Mr. Axtell, but no action was taken thereou.

Mr. Axtell announced the death of the Rev.

Mr. Decker, of Crete, Ill. N. H. Axtell, J. Williamson, and R. S. Cantine were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions.

The necessities of the church at Brighton were called up by Dr. Jutkins. The church has passed into the hands of the Sheriff, but the sale has been postponed to allow time to raise the needed funds. The total debt is about \$1,300, and \$500 is needed to save the church. A long debate followed, but he action was decided on.

The necessities of the sufferers from the grass-boppers in Nebraska was discussed, and Dr. Edwards was appointed to receive and forward such gifts as may be donated.

Dr. Peck presented a communication from Dr.

gifts as may be donated.

Dr. Peck presented a communication from Dr. Rutledge, of the Freedmen's Aid Society, who wishes to be present in Chicago in December, and present the needs of that Society.

Bishop Harris next presented his salutations to the Association. He said that he was glad to be back, after an absence of eighteen months, from a trip sround the world. He called attention to the

coming session in Chicago of the "Triers of Ap-peal," the judicial conference of the Church, and stated that no provision had been made to pay their expenses, and suggested that something be done to provide entertainment for them. Dr. McKeown was appointed to take charge of the

The Rev. Dr. Hurd, of the Chicago Presbyter was introduced. He presented the subject of a union meeting of all the preschers of the city. The Rev. J. Williamson, N. H. Axtell. and T. C. Clendening were appointed a Committee of Conference on the subject. Adjourned.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. The regular meeting of the Presbyterian ministers was held yesterday morning at the rooms in McCormick Block.

The meeting was led by the Rev. B. E. S.

Ely, by agreement, and was throughout of

devotional character.

The discussion of means to advance to the revival of religion in the Church at large was fully discussed.

A letter from Miss Willard, calling attention to the Gospel meetings under the direction of the Women's Temperance Union, to be held during the week, was read by Dr. Mitchell.

After some discussion, the Society agreed to call attention to the meetings in the prayermeetings of the week.

The question of holding ministers' union prayer-meetings was then discussed, and, with-

The question of holding ministers union prayer-meetings was then discursed, and, without arriving at any conclusion, the Revs. Mitchell, Kittredge, and Hurd were appointed a committee to consult the ministers of the city as to the advisibility of such meetings.

After resolving that the next precting of the association should be given to devotional exercises, the meeting adjourned.

PEW-BENTING AT TRINITY CHUBCH The sale of pews at Trinity Episcopal Church yesterday evening was very well attended, about 300 members of the church and parties inter ested being present. The auctioneer of easion was Mr. William M. Tilden, who did his duty in a becomingly energetic manner, which helped not a little to secure spirited competition for the choice seats. Among the largest premiums paid for seats were \$550 by Mr. W. A. Havemeyer; \$500 each by Messrs. C. G. Cooley, J. W. Doane, and Capt. Goodrich; \$350 by William M. Tilden, and several of small-gramounts. The sale which because the largest angular. or amounts. The sale, which began at half-past 7 o'clock, continued until 10, and the amount realized was about \$30,000, of which \$12,500 was

TEMPERANCE

A brave little band of temperance people held meeting last evening in the Methodist Church Block. The weather was so bitterly cold, and the langer in walking the streets so manifold, owing to the gale which blew, that the persons who as sembled there really deserve to be styled brave. There is no doubt that the desire to hear the re formed drunkard. Francis Murphy, relate his exenthusiasm in the cause, to bring the band to

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock and, after the singing of a hymn and prayer,

addressed the meeting. He related his exdrink until he was lodged in a cell in jail, broken in spirit, broken in future career with shame, and almost despairing of mercy. That was the turning point in his life. He recollected the many resolutions he had made and broken to abstain from drink, and he saw that what he needed was religion. Mr. Murphy's argument is, that re-ligion alone will enable a man to withstand all

religion. Mr. Murphy's argument is, that religion alone will enable a man to withstand all the temptations to break his promises which beset him daily.

At Mr. Murphy's pressing request,
EMENY A. STORIS

addressed the meeting. He said that he felt it to be his duty to lend all the assistance in his power to the cause of temperance. He looked upon the coming scheme for checking intemperance as the wisest and most practicable vet thought of. A conclusion had been come to that the vice could not be overcome by sudden gusts or occasional attacks, but only by organized, well-drilled, well-directed effort. The work sought to be accomplished was rigantic, and it might be years before the triumph was achieved. Intoxicating drinks would not pay debts, would not restore to life departed friends, did not keep sorrow away, and afforded no shield against threatening calamities. No comfort which man enjoyed did rum afford, but there was no sorrow which afficted the human race but rum would produce. The vanity of the temperance reformers, in the speaker's opinion, was the one great drawback to the success of the temperance recting in this movement by the follies of the reformers, and the grand feature of the present organizations was that they recognized wherein they the grand feature of the present organization the grand feature of the present organizations was that they recognized wherein they had formerly erred. Mr. Murphy's experience of the calamities incident to over-indulgence in liquor would be a powerful argument in support of the cause. He wished that Mr. Murphy had the gift of duplicating or manifolding himself, so that he might carry his affecting and impressive story all over the land. He looked upon the man who could free himself, from the honders. man who could free himself from the bondage of drinking as a more heroic person than the soldier who, to the sound of music and the panoply of war, went forth to meet the enemy. An act of moral heroism was included in the self-denial practiced by the man who said, in response to a friend's invitation to drink, "I will not."

He referred to the additional and the self-denial practiced by the man who said, in an who could free himself from the bonds

He referred to the ridiculous habit prevalent in this country of treating. It was one of the strongest inducements to drunkenness. It did not obtain in Europe; a man there would as soon think of treating his friend to a blanket or a pair of boots as to a giass of liquor. The great percentage of drunkenness in this city was due to this absurd custom, and when it had been done away with a great forward step of a reformatory character would have been taken. The meeting was brought to a close by prayer and the signing of the pledge of total abstinence. The majority of those present signed. Another Gospel temperance meeting is announced for this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Miss Frances Willard and Francis Murphy are name as the speakers. He referred to the ridiculous habit prevalent and Francis Murphy are named as the speaker

#### HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HIS EBOTHER'S OPINION OF HIS CASE.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York cently called on the Rev. William H. Beecher, of this city, a brother of the celebrated preacher. That part of the conversation relating to Henry Ward is follows:

ing to Henry Ward is follows:

"Do you believe that your brother is an innocent man?"

"Of course I do, I as firmly believe in his innocence in this particular case as I do in my own, but he has acted hastily and foolishly. Henry is very unwise—always was and always will be. Why, look at him now—drawing on the peculiarities of our father and mother (both in glory) to annue and interest his people. I don't think that was right. Our father was a good man, and his prayers were not neculiar in any sense; but I can remember the mother's prayers—always so sad and hopeless; but Henry should not have said it."

and it."

"Mr. Beecher, if you believe your brother an innocent man, how can you account for this great sorrow and scandal that has come upon him? Why should God permit him to suffer innocently?"

Mr. Beecher looked up with a flash of genuine humor in his gray eves. mor in his gray eyes.
"Why did God permit Job to have boils? Answe me that."

"Then you consider this a case of discipline?"
"Exactly," answered Mr. Porthagen "Then you consider this a case of discipline?"

"Exactly," answered Mr. Beecher; "and God blessed the latter end of Job more than the beginning. Christians need just such tests of character. My brother Henry has done too great a work to be left in the shadow; he will yet prove his innocence, and come out strong to shame his cenenies. You cannot make me believe that the Bible is false and the religion of Jesus Christ a cheat. God allows His saints to be under a cloud sometimes, for His own good reasons."

As we rose to leave, Mr. Beecher said: "I might give you a letter to Henry, but his wife would take it tirst if I did. You can only reach him at his home through her. She is a fortress of great strength to him, I hear. But if you have any questions to ask, he might hear them at the Friday night lecture. I really know so little about him."

"You had both the same mother?"

"Yes: but she died when we were young. We have both been workers. Henry never has time to write to me. Good afternoon;" and the massive door closed.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons was last evening at the parlors of the Grand

Pacific Hotel. Dr. Bartlett was in the chair. A paper was read by Drs. DeLafontaine and C. Paul Simon on "the Changes Effected in the Blood after the Use of the Hydrate of Chloral," the result of various experiments with animals at the Stock-vards. In the paper they attempted to prove that the

hydrate of chloral in the blood, instead of forming chloroform, formed the carbonic oxyde, and claimed that a man would die from an overdos claimed that a man would die from an overdose of chloral, just as if he had respired too much coal-gas. During their experiments at the Stock-Yards they had been interfered with by the agents of the Illinois Humane Society, who desired to prevent the virsection of sheep which were under the influence of chloral. The agents, they said, had promised to be present, but failed.

The paper led to an extended discussion, in

freely exchanged.

Dr. Owens followed in an interresting paper reporting an operation he had recently performed in the removal of a calloid multilocular

formed in the removal of a canona minimum ovarian timor.

Dr. Hyde read a paper on the microscopical history of the specimens removed by Dr. Owens' operation, prepared by Dr. Danforth.

Dr. Hollister followed in a paper upon eatalepsy,—its causes and cure. The paper had particular reference to a case now under his care in Mercy Hospital. It was listened to with marked attention.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Somety adjourned.

HOMEOPATHIC FAIR

The weather having been so inclement yester, tay, the ladies of the Homeopathic Fair have de cided to keep it open for one more day only. This is positively the last day, and everything that has not been disposed of at private sale will be sold at anction. There will be auction sales at the different stands during both afternoon and evening. In spite of the excessively cold night, and there was much excitement attendant upon the various raffles, the voting for the different articles, and the auctions.

The Cash Store was pretty well sold out, things bringing very good prices, some going far beyond their value. The manner in which people went away loaded with multifarious articles was amusing in the extreme. An old bachelor had a coffee-mill, a pair of child's hose, and some sad-irons knocked down to him. One lady bore off in triumph a saw and a rolling-pin. Another had a whip and a coffee-pot. Preserves, soap, corn-starch, children's clothing, and all the multiplicity of different articles to be found in a country store, were disposed of to in a country store, were disposed of to the nighest bidder. These seemed to do well, but household art, with all its elegant articles, was not appreciated. At such ruin-ously low prices were they going that the sale was stopped. The person who made remarks upon the little, gaudily-painted handkerchief case would seem to be an exponent of artistic tasts in this city. aste in this city.

Passing by the household art department, and

Passing by the household art department, and having been impressed with the idea that everything in it must be rare and very old, she espied one of these little cheap modern affairs, probably the work of some mechanic not three months ago. Pausing before it, she felt that the time had come to display her knowledge of the rare and beautiful, and so said to her friend, "Oh! isn't that sweet? Shouldn't you know it was three or four hundred years old just by the combination of colors, pink and scariet?" "How many people are any wiser?" would seem to be a pertinent question in view of the manner in which articles of rare value went last night. The auctioneer who kindly donated his services and roared himself

rare value went last night. The auctioneer who kindly donated his services and roared himself hoarse was Mr. Wilbur, from Gore's.

The raffles that were drawn last night were the wax flowers from Mrs. Waite's table, by lke Steams, of Evanston; the water-pitcher, from Mrs. Merrill's table, by Dr. Ludiam; a vase of wax-flowers, from Mrs. Knapp's table, by Mr. J. W. Polley, No. 29 Forest avenue; The china punch-bowl, from the flower table, by Mrs. Lieter; the large picture, "A Winter Scene," from Mrs. Merrill's table, by John M. Looms, No. 826 Indiana avenue; a glass punch-bowl, by Mr. Dana; a basket of flowers, by Miss Dunley; a sofa-pillow, from the West Side table, by Mrs. Chard; a large white satin pincushion, from Mrs. Merrill's table, by Mrs. Smith. The doctor's case, from the toilet table, was won by Mrs. Dr. Gross, who received 199 votes.

The easel, desk, chair, etc., that, were to be voted to the most popular preacher were, finally, through the exertions of his friends at the very last, won by Dr. Patton. The polls were announced as positively to be closed at 10:30 o'clock, which they were. Some Prof. Swing's friends who wished to vote were a little too late, and expressed much annoyance about it, thinking they might have carried it for him. Two gentemen, Messrs. Forsyth and Goudy, were the parties who succeeded in making Patton victor. There was much excitement about it, and the announcement was received with "bravos" by Dr. Patton's friends, and hisses by those of Prof. Swing. The vote when the polls closed stood, as follows: Patton, 980; Swing, 683; Brooks. 357; Gibson, 203; Ryder, 108; Locke, 81; Mitchell, 29; Robert Collyer, 29; Bishop Cheney, 23; Kittredge, 15; Wendte, 18; Bishop Foley, 15; Knowles, 11; Bardett, 10; Goarts, 1; Felton, 1; MacKown, 2.

The innal raffies for the piano, buggy, organ, rotary waiter, baby house, sewing machine, inlaid table, silver epergne, and all the other articles which are to be so disposed of, will take place this evening without fail, and to-morrow morning the carcenters will commence dismantling the place which has looked so gay for the past week. Two beautiful baskets of flowers were donated to Mrs. F. B. Oir's table by Messrs. Bentley & Dye, florists, on State street. The chances to obtain the marble bust of Purity, to

Bentley & Dye, florists, on State street. The which so much of romance is attached, will be continued over to the German Fair next week, when it will be rafiled.

GENERAL NEWS. The alarm from Box 534 at 5:30 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning nev at No. 595 Carroli street. Hans Johansen, the missing man reported

vesterday, has turned up in the Bridewell, where he was sent for being drunk and disorderly. Lewis Buenheim, a young man of 18 years, is eported as missing from his home, and it is feared that something serious has befallen him. An overheated smoke-stack in the foundry of Redfield & Bowen, corner of Michigan and St. Clair streets, caused a slight fire and an alarm from Box 716 at 7:35 o'clock last evening. Dam-

Owing to the severe gale prevailing all day yesterday, not a single vessel ventured to leave the harbor. Several cleared, but remained at Rush street bridge until the subsidence of the

Organic disease of the heart was the cause of the demise of Mrs. Catharine Johnson, mention of whose sudden-death at No. 45 Joseph street was made yesterday. She was the mother of six children.

The temperature yesterday as observed by L Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, under The Tribune Building, was: At 8 a.m., 34 degrees; 10 a.m., 30; 12 m., 27; 3 p. m., 27; and 6 p. m., 21.

The indications are, at the Young Men's Chsistian Association Employment Bureau, that work is already falling off. Laborers, wood-choppers, lumbermen, and miners in great numbers are applying for work.

A horse and buggy, supposed to have been stolen, was found vesterday forenoon hitched to a post in front of the Water Works. The owner may have them by calling on Mr. D. C Cregier, Chief Engineer.

John Comff, a laborer, was severely injured about the head, yesterday, by a plank which fell on him at a new building in course of erection on LaSale street, near Cuicago avenue. He was removed to his home on Illinois etreet, near

A switch-engine on the Alton Railroad backed Into a meat-wagon standing on the track near Archer avenue yesterday, and demolished it. The horses attached to the vehicle ran away, and fetched up against an Archer avenue car, which was derailed in a jiffy. One of the horses was The fair at the North Side Temperance Hall.

on Huron street, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital, which is considerably in debt, is drawing large houses every evening. It will continue until the evening of next Saturday, Nov. 28. All disposed to aid the charity should avail themselves of the remaining nights.

The body of an unknown man was found on the doorstep of No. 887 Indiana avenue, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. From the fact that his dinner-pail, containing food, was found beside him, it is supposed that he became suddenly ill while on his way to work, and laid down to die. In his pocket was found \$95. He is a man about 45 years old, and dressed in a dark coat, light vest, brown pants, stripped spirit and black stockings. He was evidently a painter by trade.

The City Savings Bank and branches, now located on the West Side, having increased in business beyond the capacity of their present accommodations, will shortly be moved to the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, where they have taken the first floor of the Washington Block. It is understood that some strong capitalate, both local and outside, have taken hold of these banks, and will any up all subscribed capital at once, thereby making all subscribed capital at once, thereby m the institution a strong one.

Something should be done, and that quickly, Something should be done, and that quickly, to provide free lodging-houses in the three divisions of the city. The applications for lodgings at the police stations are very numerous at present, and as the officers in charge are not allowed to receive any, much distress ensues, and an incentive to crime is given. Men and women and boys and girls whom adverse fortune has cast temporarily on the streets are compelled to walk about the city all night. The old Union

Street Station is now unoccupied, and it should be fitted at once as a lodging-house. The pres-ence of winter and its accompanying distingues demand that some steps should be taken forth-

ence of winter and its accompanying distiessed demand that some steps should be taken forthwith.

PIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Dr. R. M. Piper, chemist, connected with the U. S. P. O. Company, No. 13 South Capal street, yesterday gave an exhibition of the non-ignitable quality imparted to wood by the use of a paint which he has compounded. The exhibition took place in the Court-House yard in the presence of several architects, insurance men, and city officials. A 4-foot square section of shingle-roofing, covered with the paint, was subjected to a two-hours' test by fire, and the result was that while the shingles were merely charred, the boards beneath were nutouched.

AID FOR SMITH COUNTY, KANSAS.
At a meeting held in the office of H. C. Cone, Nov. 11, of the friends and acquaintances of R. K. Smith, a delegate from Smith County, Kansas, to solicit aid for the sufferers there from the grasshopper desolation, the following gentlemen were elected, and have accepted, as a Board of Co-operators for the City of Chicago and vicinity in their behalf: B. F. Allen, President Cook County National Bank, Treasurer; J. Q. A. Bean, General Freight Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; W. Bushnell, President City National Bank; Ex-Lieut.-Gov. William Bross, Chicaso Transune; A. N. Carpenter, commission merobant, 104 South Water street; L. D. Conrtright, Vice-President National Life Insurance Company; J. W. Ehrman, druggist, 387 State street; T. L. Forrest, Hide and Leather Bank; E. O. Gate, Druggist, 385 Clark street; J. W. Goodspeed, publisher, Lakeside Building; O. S. Hough, Board of Trade; A. T. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; F. M. Mitchell, Board of Trade; J. A. Noonan, Industrial Age; F. W. Palmer, Inter-Ocean; C. S. Squires, Assistant-Postmaster; Woodbury N. Taylor, Post and Mant; Joseph F. Tucker, General Freight Agent Illinois Central Railroad; C. L. Wilson, Chicago Evening Journal.

All moneys for the above charity received by them will be sure to reach through their Traas-All moneys for the above charity received by

All moneys for the above charity received by them will be sure to reach through their Treasurer, B. F. Allen, its intended destination.

Mr. Henry C. Cone, of Chicago, Ili., is hereby authorized and accredited with power to act for the sufferers by the grasshopper devastation in Smith County, Kansas, in each and every capacity as delegated to me by their Aid Society and county officials, and indorsed by our Governor to solicit, receive, and forward from this city and vicinity such and all donations as may from a generous public be kindly offered.

R. K. SMITH, Smith Centre, Kan.

TIMON OF CHICAGO.

Frequenters of West Side billiard rooms may Frequenters of West Side billiard rooms may have noticed a gloomy young man who always accepts an offer to play at pool—either fifteenball or pin—billiards, anction-pitch, enchre, dominoes, or dice, for the drinks or the cigars, never loses, and invariably takes 40-cent brandy or a 25 cent Henry Clay. He never does more than taste his liquor, throwing the remainders away, and, after biting the end off his cigar, always puts it in his pocket, and as soom as he has reached the street flings it into a swillbarrel. That young man has a history. Less than three years ago he was a bappy and light-hearted young man, but he fell into the habit of going to calcous and playing for drinks. Whenever he was "stuck," which was frequently the case, his companions did not scruple to order whisky and other 15-cent drinks, whereas he, in his chivalry, forbore to trample upon the downfallen further than to the extent of a modest beer. Under a long course of similar treatment his disposition soured and he became a second Timon. He, however, did not idly curse his kind, but resolved to punish it. Accordingly he withdrew from society for nearly two years, which time he devoted to punish it. Accordingly he withdrew from so-ciety for nearly two years, which time he devoted to learning the various games by which the habitues of saloons arbitrate drinks. He is such a proficient that at pin-pool he can make a natural every shot; when he takes up the cue at the fifteen-ball game he always pockets every ball on the table in succession. No string of billiard markers has been invented long enough to prevent him from using it up when he starts from \$the lay-off, and Mike McDonald offered him \$100,000 a year to throw moute and deal faro for him. When he had completed his edu-cation he reappeared in society, and when his faro for him. When he had completed his education he reappeared in society, and when his quondam familiars besought him to play for drinks he grimly consented, and "stuck" them one and all—never for less than a 25-cent cigar. He has broken them one after another, and sept them home on foot. Wherever people play for the drinks the avenger appears, and when he advances to the table and says he "will take a ball this time," everybody who knows him says he guessas he won't play any. knows him says he guesses he won't play any more. He never smokes nor drinks his winnings, and after each game he makes an entry of the amount in a memorandum-book. He never is known to smile, in any sense of the word. Such is the history of Timon of Chicago.

THE CITY-HALL. Alexander Sullivan, the genial Secretary of the Board of Public Works, yesterday left town for a tour in the East. During his absence his place will be filled by Mr. D. S. Mead, t gentlemanly assistant. In a few days Gen. Shaler will occupy his

private office, which is now in process of construction in one corner of the Fire-Marshal's office. He proposes to make all hi strictly private and confidential. This afternoon there will be experiments in blasting with dynamite, on the walls of severa

churches on Wabash avenue, which were burned by the July fire. The experiments will be made under the immediate direction of Fire-Marshal And now Ald. White is exceedingly wrathy, for he says that no blame can attach to his

fame for staying away last Saturday from the rest of the Judiciary Committee. As his poetry is not of very good quality, he adds in prose that he never will attend a Council committee which meets in any other place than the committee rooms in the City-Hall. Will Ald. Richardson retaliate? A movement is on foot among Mayor Colvin's friends to procure the shiny greenbacks neces

sary for the purchase of a suitable present for His Honor on the occasion of his first anniver-sary as a city official. Jenkins suggests that it be a fine gold chromometer so that he may accu-rately time the number of visits each city official makes to the saloons across the way. An ordinance providing for the use of the Ex-

An ordinate providing for the use of the Exposition building as a railroad depot by the Battimore & Ohio Railroad was yesterday handed to Judge Dickey for an opinion as to its legality. The Judge referred it to the Board of Public Works, as he thought it came directly within their province. It will meet with considerable objection for the reason that the owners of the huiding will receive rent from the railway and building will receive rent from the railway, and the city in the first place granted them the use of the ground on which the building stands for only a limited space of time.

Officer John Moynihan, who left his beat on the South Side, and, while drunk, wandered across Adams street bridge to a saloon near Canal street, where, it is said, he helped humself to cigars and drinks without the consent of the to cigars and drinks without the consent of the proprietor, yesterday appeared before the Board of Police to answer charges of drunkenness, inattention to duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer. He pleaded guilty of the charges, and offered to resign. He said there was no doubt of his being drunk, but he denies having taken anything from the saloon, claiming that the job has been 'put up' on him out of spite. On recommendation of the Board, he resigned under charges. Officer Philip Carlin, who was arrested some time ago on charges of having stolen a ring, and was shortly afterwards bound over to the Criminal Court, has forfeited his bail by leaving town. Consequently the case pending before the Board was resterday taken up and he was discharged from the force. Several other officers were also arraigned before the Board, but the charges were so light that no penalties were inflicted.

The Board of Police, the New York Fire Un-The Board of Police, the New York Fire Un-

The Board of Police, the New York Fire Underwriters, and a Committee of the Citizens' Association yesterday morning met informally in the Fire-Marshal's office. The meeting was designed for the purpose of giving the visitors an opportunity to learn as much as possible about the Department. Marshal Benner answered all the questions referring to the department, and Mr. Chaudler explained the fire-alarm telegraph system. The visitors expressed uo opinion of their own, and, by their actions, were evidently bent on getting as much information as possible. During the meeting Commissioner Reuo took the Citizens' Association to task for attempting to oust his friend and playmate. Commissioner Ayars. He became quite excited, and after reciting the many good qualifications of Mr. Ayars, he lectured Mr. Leiter and Mr. MacVeagh for nearly half an hour on the uselessness of trying he lectured Mr. Leiter and Mr. MacVeagh for nearly half an hour on the uselessness of trying to frighten any person with a Citizens' Associa-tion bugaboo. Completely exhausted, he ex-cialmed: "Oh, Mark, you pitch into them awhile now, I'm tired out: I'm rolled up: I'm a Gyrangu he coulered and Gypsum mummy." So saying he collapsed, and the visitors departed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A meeting of the "Woman's Educational and Industrial Aid Society" will be held Tuesday af-

ternoon at 2 c'olock at Room 40 McCormick Miss Minnie Swayze lectures this evening

the Methodist Church Block on "Hatred and The weekly meeting of the Good Same will be held at half-past 2 to-day, at Room 4, No. 51 LaSalle street, Relief Building.

The first sociable of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Union Park, will be held at the church this evening. All members of the congregation are cordially invited so attend. The Union Thanksgiving services of the Grace Methodist, New England, and Fourth Presby-terian Churches will be held at the New En-gland Church, instead of the Fourth Presby-

To-day and to-morrow will be the last oppor-tunities afforded for enjoying the excellent lunches served by the ladies of the Church of the Holy Communion at 50 and 52 Clark street, Sherman House building. All women interested in the health and happi-

ness of the present and future generations should not fail to hear Mrs. Dr. Chase's lecture this afternoon at half-past 2 at the Chicago Atheneum, No. 118 Madison street.

PERSONAL. John Dillon and his family are at the Centra

The Hon. Robert Haisey is at the Grand The Hon. Stephen A. Hurlbut, M. C., is at the

Judge Samuel J. Anthony, of Indiana, is a ruest at Skinner's Hotel. Mr. F. Jerome Inloes, Jr., of the Independ ent, Richmond, Ind., is in the city.

The Hon. W. L. Stuart, of Logansport, is topping for a few days at the Palmer House. The Hon. J. W. Southworth, Illinois State Penitentiary Commissioner, is at Skinner's Hotel. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln passed through Chattanooga, Tenn., a day or two fince, en route

Mr. William W. Starr, of Boston, is said to have executed a remarkable life-like portrait bust of the Rev. Robert Collyer. He had never seen his subject, but took his model from a photograph.

Dr. Mitchell, of the Chicago Baptist The logical Seminary, received a telegram day before yesterday from St. Louis, announcing the death of Dr. R. E. Pattison, formerly Vice-President of the University of Chicago. He left Chicago some time ago, and failed steadilly ever after his deposition.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—E. M. Fratt, London, Ont.;
E. M. Bates, Springfield; W. B. Dunbar, Wheeling; Col. E. D. Baker, U. S. A.; James Johnson, Cairo; A. D. Robb. Lafayette, Ind.

Grand Pacific—S. G. Williams, Janesville; N. S. Ellsworth, Stockton; E. W. Spencer, Brooklyn; Lloyd G. Harris, St. Louis; W. W. Rossiter, New York; James Pierpont, Michigan; R. S. Ellworth, Stockton, Cal.; Dr. S. C. Cabanna, St. Louis; Col. John G. Scott, St. Lonis; S. Herzor, New York; Sherman House—Walter 

" Head of the Proceshun." Josh Billings knew his man when he wrote the fo

"Mi admirashun for a man who places himself a the head of the processum in hiz line, and allwas stays thare, induces me to dedikate this Allmin ax to Bald thare, induces me to dedikate this Allmin ax to Baldwin the Clothier, of New-York,—Josh Billings."

On Saturday, Nov. 14, the famous corner Canal street and Broadway, New York, and the equally well-known corner Smith and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, could hardly hold the customers. The two stores received a patronage amounting to over \$22,000 for elothing sold at retail to the consumer. Any one making himself acquainted with the rules which govern these two houses will easily determine why Baldwin stands at the "head of the proceabun;" and should further testimony be requisite, a glance at the enormous stock of the best style garments, retailing at lowest prices, will estite the question at once, After Baldwin, if you please.

The End of the World, Since the Millerites received their quistus by the failure of their predictions concerning the grand about the end of the world, though the excitement obtain tickets for the next and Last Grand Concert the Public Library of Kentucky creates as much stir as if the end of the world and the millenium were indeed about approaching.

For full information apply to J. B. Watts & Co.,
Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner Bandolph and
LaSalie streets, Chicago.

Ulster Overcoats, Just exactly the thing for this cold weather. A. J. Nutting, the C. O. D. clothier, is showing a nice line of the favorite garments, and is offering an unequaled stock of seasonable business suits and overcosts for men, youths, boys, and children, at popular prices, Nos. 184 and 186 State street.

Russell, No. 144 West Madison street, is selling new and second-hand stoves at greatly reduced prices. If you want a stove, don't buy before visiting his estab-lishment. Old stoves taken in exchange. Open evanings.

Reed's Temple of Music. Fine rosewood pianos, prices \$300 to \$700; terms, \$50 cash, balance \$25 per month. Splendid organs with six stops for \$125; terms, \$25 cash, balance on

BIRTHS.

JUDD-On Nov. 22, Josephine, wife of Charles M. MARRIAGES.

YEAZELL-WHITE Saturday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Granger Smith, 458 West Randolph-st., Chicago, the Rev. A. E. Kittridge officiating, Mr. Charles C. Yeazell and Miss Nellis F. L. White, both of Springfield, O. No cards. WOLFF-SCHIKEIBER-Attheresidence of the bride's parents, 246 West Superior-st., Chicago, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1374, by the Rev. Gottnii Lambrecht, Mr. Adolph W. Wollf and Miss Katie, eldest daughter of John Schreiber, Esq. Esq. St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Cal., paper

DEATHS. BRAND -At his residence, No. 210 Clybourn-place, of unday, Nov. 22, Mr. Henry H. Brand, at the age of 6 Sunday, Nov. 22, Mr. Henry H. Brand, at the age of eyears and 3 months.

Funeral to Graceland Cemetery on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 p. m. BARRETT—On Sunday evening, Nov. 22, of conges-tion of the lungs, Noille Keboo, the beloved wife of Thomas D. Barrett, and sister of Senator Miles Keboo. Funeral will take piace from her late residence, No. 43 West Taylor-tt, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

to attend.

FRRGUS—Nov. 23, at his residence, 184 Ewing-at.,
Charles Calvert Fergus, of brain fever, aged is months
and i day.

Flexible of the family invited.

For son-invited of the family invited.

Frequency of the family invited of the family invited in the family invited invited in the family invited invite further notice.

MULLINER—Sunday, Nov. 22, with enlargement of
the heart, Lizzie B., youngest child of J. S. and Bealah
A. Mulliner, aged il years, 2 months, 13 days.
Faceral from Murray Chapel, Indiana-av., south of
Twenty-ninth-st., Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock.
Frieuds of the family are invited.

THOMPSON—Nov. 23, Anna H., wife of Hiram J.

Thompson.
Funera to Rosehill by carriages from the residence,
185 South Jefferson-st., Wednesday, 35th inst., at 1:36
p. m. The friends of the deceased are invited. SPECIAL NOTICES. For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used or children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, euros dysentery and diarrhes, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. For all Purposes of a Family

Liniment,

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use to all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rhoumatism, colio, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly wentre, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worms preparations. Sold by all druggiets. Signature have

MORSE'S LUXURENE MORSE'S LUXURENE FOR THE HAIR.

nt Oil Compound, having NO EQUAL IN MILE TURE'S GREATEST AND BEST NUTRITIVE HARD DRESSING. Sells at sight. Price, 50 cents. Whole, sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSUN & REID. Sold by all Druggists and Notion Dealers

CATARRH CURE TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL Catarrh

CURE A most wonderful and effectual remedy. For sub ly all Wholesale and Resall Druggista, all Wholesale and Resall Druggista, General Assets.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

GREAT DOUBLE SALE!! Dry-Goods, Clothing, Furs. Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c Geods, etc.
Also, full line of Knit Goods, Ladies' and MandFurs, fancy-trimmed Hats, Artificial Flowers, Fastism,
etc.; is lots Gioves, Mits, Gauntiets, etc.; is loss
Lodies H. S. Initial Handkerenine's; also fancy ses Cullars and Cuffs, and goods for Holiday trade.
Also, Plated Goods, Cullery, Cigars, etc.
Fine line of Bed-Comforters, Coverlets, White Wed
Blank'ets, Horse-Blankets, etc.

Custom-Made Clothing ods not received in time for sale of 19th), in Mers, ra', and Youths' wear in suits, Fine Chinobilla, Barrer, d Melton Overcoats, Dress and Business Cpats, Pans. etc. sale of Shirting Flannels, Cheriots, Ginghus, Cottonades, Satinets, &c. CARPETS.

nd an extra attraction rich the more particular attention. Carpel sale, If o'clock, "Catalogues ready Monday, Carpel sale, If o'clock, "Catalogues ready Monday, GEO, P. GORE & CO., 80 and 20 Wahan-ay, EXTRA!!

Usual sale of Ingrain, Cottage, and Venetian Carpet, and an extra attraction in All-Wool 3-ply Carpeta with a structure attraction.

We shall also sell on TURSDAY, NOV. 24, the seed of a merchant tailor retiring from business, constiting of all-wool Costings. 64 English Beavers, Clotha Commerce, Pancy Vestings, 64 French Closkings testing Morsted Disagonals, Duratestin Clockings, French Worsted Disagonals, Duratestin Court, Silk Velvets, Terry Velvots, Velvetsees, Seem Lalians, Satins de Chine, Repellants, etc., etc., etc., Also saie of a beautiful line of Ladies.

Felt Skirts. GEO. P. GORB 4 CO., 68 and 70 Walso DO YOU WANT TO SE THE FINEST SPREAD OF Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Ever shown at an Auction Sale? Go to the Catalogue Sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 9% a. m. ELEGANT LINE OF FINE GOODS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Great Bankrupt Sale AT AUCTION,

\$10,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY Tuesday Morning, Nov. 24, At 10 s. m. and 2 p. m., at our Stores, 34 and 35 E dolph-st.

American and Swiss Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Fla'ed Ladies' Sats, Ladies' Opers, Leontine, and Long Neck Chains, Senta' Vest Chains, a full line of Genta' Stude, Sleeve Buttors, Ladies' Pins, Drops, and cut Buttons, Ladies' and Genta' Amethys, Topas, Garnet, and Gold Kings, &c., &c., &c. The strenten of the trade is invited. The whole stock must be cleaved.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Special Closing Sale

FRENCH BRONZES,

Marble Figures, Vases, &c. Mesara. PANDOLFINIA & CO., to close partnership will make a Special Auction Sale

On Friday Afternoon, Nov. 27, at 2 o'block, AT THE SPACIOUS STURE, NO. 180 STATE-ST. French Bronzes, Marble Figures, Alabaster Statuars, Groups, Vascs, Urns, French il-Day Clocks, &c., &c., all entirely new designs, imported only by this firm of F & Co. ELISON. POMEROY & CO.,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AT SALESROOM, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. 800 LOTS

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, LINESS, FERSHIES, CARLIGOANS, SHIETES & DRAWERS, LINESS, VERSHIES, CARLIGOANS, SHIETES & DRAWERS, SONTAGS, HOODS, SCARR, MEN'S, LADIEST, AND MISSES HOSIERE, MEN'S, LADIEST, AND BOYS GLOVES, TUESDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.
WHITE STONE, C. C., AND DECOBATE WARE,
BOCKINGHAM, YELLOW STONE WARE,
GLASSWARE, ETC.,
HARDWARE, TIN WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED WARR, ETC.
WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLOCK. RETAIL STOCK OF DESIRABLE HARDWARE Pocket, Table Cutlery, Etc., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 clock, at 10 East Mail-WM. A. BUTTERS 4 OU. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

ON TUESDAY, AT 10 A. M., SPECIAL SALE OF PARLOR, COOK, AND OFFICE STOVES. Also a large Portable Furnace. At B o'clock, an invisor of Plated Ware, such as Knives, Forks, fible, Desert and Tea Spoons, Butter Dishes, etc. Also, at 123 a fine Boardman & Gray Plano. Buyers will take soiled, as the above are to be sold without reserve. Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 9:30 o'clock, HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Of every description, to be sold without reserve.

O'clock—Cook, Parlor, and Heating Staves. All oldest—A Fine Planor; must be sold as the party is lexing the city. At 1:30—Balance of Bankropt Stock, Solid Jawelry, Plated Wars, de. Barguins Bargainst.

ROCK WELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Am. 100-201. By SMITH & HARRISON. On Tuesday, Nov. 24,

81 MADISON-ST., opp. McVicker's Theatre PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES We shall sell for account A. GOLDSMID
all the Unredeemed Pledges to date, consising of Fine Diamond Pins and Rings, dold
and Silver Watches, Gold Watch Chains,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Revolvers,
Opera Glasses, Furs, Velvet Cloaks, &c., &s.
Sale for cash, without reserve.
SMITH & Hilkiso's, Auctioners,
81 Madison-st., opposite McVickor's Theatr.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. OPENING TRADE SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES

VOLUME 28.

HOLIDAY PRESEN We are offering

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266 & 268 Waba

GILES, BRO. & GIFT CONCERT.

FIFTE AND LAST

MONDAY

Nov. 30, 1874. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, For full information a. R. WATTS & CO., Room politan Block, corner Rai LaSalle-sts., Chicago.

THE STAR & CRESCEN Choice Flour at Re STAR & CRESCENT (best Minnesota ) HAYER'S EXTRA (White Winter W

PATENT FLOUR (Very Choice), -Delivered in any part of the city free c or shipped to any address in the c on receipt of prices. Quali-guaranteed.

Fresh-ground Winter and Spri-Buckwheat Flour, Oat Meal, F and Yellow Corn Meal. CLINTON BRIGGS & I

RAILROAD TIME-TA BALTIMORE & RAILROA

mencing Nov. 23, Pas will depart from and arrive at my's Depot, foot of South Wat lows: Leave, 7:45 a. m. Arrive, 7:35 a. m. TICKET OFFICES---92 Last Depot. W. C. QUIN

FINANCIAL SYDNEY MYI TNANCIAL AGENT, 75 Clark-Personal attention give ing and managing invest non-residents. MONEY TO

on first-class Chicago property. improfile, 600 in hand; will divide it if wished. PROPOSALS. Proposals for Wrought and Cast-I the United States Castom-Ho Post-Office, St. Louis,

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